The Outlook

JANUARY 24, 1917

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS:—Our mail during the past few weeks has been so unusually heavy that we have found it physically impossible to acknowledge all communications with customary promptness. We are therefore obliged to ask the indulgence of those subscribers who have not received an immediate reply to communications addressed by them to this office. We wish to assure our subscribers that their copies of The Outlook will be mailed to them promptly each week, and the expiration date on the wrapper will be changed as soon as is practicable in view of the temporary congestion that now exists in the work of our subscription department. We thank our subscribers for their co-operation, which has brought us during the last two months such an unusual volume of subscription mail.—THE PUBLISHERS.

THE WEEK

THE STORY OF THE WAR: THE CRISIS IN GREECE

A week rarely passes in which contradictory reports do not come about Greece. Thus in the seven days ending January 17 we have from Athens statements that the King has expressed his willingness to yield completely to the demands of the Entente Powers; that his replies to their ultimatum continue to be shifty and evasive; and even that those Greek troops which the King has promised to send south out of the way of the operations of the Allies are actually moving against the Venizelist forces—which would really mean moving against the rear of General Sarrail's forces on the Salonika line. This last report is accompanied by a rumor that General von Falkenhayn, who has not of late been as prominent as formerly in Germany's campaign against Rumania, has gone to the neighborhood of Larissa in Greece, which is the headquarters of the Greek army, perhaps with the object of finding out King Constantine's intentions before beginning a campaign against General Sarrail in Macedonia. All of these reports lack positive confirmation.

A still more interesting report as regards Greece is that the Allies propose to move at once to secure the dethroning of King Constantine and to put in his place the Duke of Aosta, cousin to the King of Italy and brother of the Duke of the Abruzzi. This last report comes from Rome, with the addition that the Duke of Aosta is considering the question of acceptance. It has not been officially confirmed, but, on the other hand, has not been contradicted, as might be expected if it were mere talk.

If the deposition of Constantine becomes an established fact, and if the Venizelos party approves the act, as it undoubtedly will, a decisive step has been taken to clear the situation of the Entente Powers in Greece and to make either a defensive or offensive campaign by General Sarrail's great army practical. The Outlook has already quoted the statement of Sir Edward Grey (now Viscount Grey) which showed beyond question that the Greek King has from the beginning pursued a course of false promises, professed friendship and secret enmity, and subtly treacherous plotting against the Allies. The astonishing thing is that more decisive and drastic measures have not been taken with the King before this.

THE WEEK ON THE FIGHTING LINES

It has been a cause of rejoicing to the friends of the Allies that recently the reports from the campaign in Moldavia and on the Sereth River have shown that the Russian and Rumanian army is no longer retreating or defending, but attacking. Petrograd and Berlin contradict one another as to the results of these attacks, but the probability is that General von Mackensen's advance has been checked and that the Russians are strengthening their line continually. On the other hand, Berlin seems very confident that the town of Galatz is about to fall.

As pointed out last week, if the Germans force a passage across the Danube and capture Galatz, the Russian line of defense along the Sereth will be outflanked and some other line of defense must be maintained. The German reports are that Galatz is being shelled across the Danube from its Dobrudja bank.

The Russian offensive along the line from the port of Riga on the Baltic to the city of Dwinsk continues, and, despite stubborn German resistance, advance seems to be made by the Russians in a very difficult country abounding in marshes and streams. This movement is from Riga to the southwest, and threatens the smaller city of Mitau, a railway center. The fighting is along a front one hundred miles in length. There have been some signs of renewed activity on the Somme front. The terrible state of weather, roads, and water-covered fields has recently stopped advance.

A German cruiser raider is at large in South American waters, and it is officially announced from London that eight British and two French merchant ships have been sunk. Their crews were put on a Japanese and a British ship, which landed them at Pernambuco. The raider is said to be of the type of the Moewe, and its methods of operation are the same.

THE NEW RUSSIAN PREMIER

Changes in the Russian Ministry succeed one another so rapidly that it is difficult for an observer outside of the Empire to follow them intelligently or to give satisfactory reasons for them. There have been three changes of Premier and eight changes in the Ministry of the Interior in less than fourteen months, and now General Trepof, who was appointed Prime Minister in place of Sturmer only six or seven weeks ago, has lost his place and has been succeeded by Prince Galitzin. Some of these changes have probably been brought about by the influence of such "dark forces" as those recently embodied in the dissolute religious impostor Rasputin, and some by intrigues and political wire-pulling in the Court circles generally known in Russia as "the spheres;" but most of them are to be explained as phases in the long conflict between the Czar and the bureaucracy, on one side, and the people and the Duma, on the other. The latter have repeatedly shown themselves strong enough to compel the retirement of a Minister who showed reactionary tendencies, who seemed to favor a separate peace with Germany, or who made himself obnoxious in some way to

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the country; but neither the peoplen or the Duma have had power enough to get a Premier of a new and different political type. Goremykin was forced out, but Sturmer took his place; Sturmer was eliminated, but his portfolio was turned over to Trepof; now Trepof has been dismissed and his place has been given to Prince Galitzin. As one of the liberal Russian journals recently said: "We have succeeded in getting new Ministers, one after another; but they have all been merely new editions of the same old book." Men have been changed, but there has been no change of policy.

The demand for "a Ministry that shall have the confidence of the people" has been repeatedly made by the Duma, by the Assembly of Nobles, by most of the zemstvos, and by town councils, chambers of commerce, and trade organizations without number; but the Czar, under the influence of "holy ones" like Rasputin, Black Hundred leaders like Markof II, or reactionary bureaucrats from "the spheres," has persisted in appointing Premiers and Ministers who not only do not enjoy the "confidence of the people," but are regarded by the latter with hostility or distrust. Prince Galitzin, the latest appointee, is a reactionary bureaucrat from the Council of the Empire who has never particularly distinguished himself, and who, outside of Russia, is very little known. His appointment, as compared with that of Trepof, is distinctly a change for the worse. Like Sturmer, he is of German ancestry, and is said to have been born in Wiesbaden, in the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. This fact alone would make him an object of suspicion, because if there is anything of which the Russian people are afraid it is a premature peace with Germany.

The nation is already strong enough, perhaps, to frighten the Czar into the appointment of a liberal Ministry, but it could do this only by precipitating a conflict which would greatly weaken, if not completely paralyze, Russia's fighting power. Presuming, therefore, upon the people's patriotism, the Czar continues to appoint Ministers who do not have the people's confidence, in the expectation that the nation will submit rather than play into the hands of Germany by offering forcible resistance. But this is a perilous course to pursue. The new Premier is reported to have said, "The Duma will keep quiet as soon as it has had a beating;" but if the temper of the Duma at its next meeting can be predicted from its temper in the recent past, it is much more likely to fight than to keep quiet.

THE GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN SAN FRANCISCO CONVICTED

Some months ago the talk of foreign conspiracies which jeopardized not only the neutrality of the United States but also the property and lives of American citizens occupied a very large place in the press. The military attaché at the German Embassy at Washington, for instance, was declared an undesirable visitor and many of his associates were suspected of complicity in outrages within the confines of the United States.

The talk of conspiracy and the abuse of diplomatic privilege has somewhat died out within recent weeks. But that the smoke of the former controversy betrayed a very active fire we have no doubt.

The successful prosecution of the German Consul-General in San Francisco and several of his associates, on the charges of setting on foot a military expedition against Canada and conspiring to violate the Sherman Act in plotting to dynamite ships and trains carrying munitions to the Allies, does not cause us any particular surprise, and the conviction, in a Federal court, of these important German officials is one which should not be lost sight of in any discussion of our relations to Germany.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND SUBURBAN LIFE

The two terrific explosions in munition plants at Kingsland and at Haskell, New Jersey, have brought close home to the suburban resident near New York City the fact that the danger of war is not confined to the battle lines abroad. For many hours on the afternoon and evening of January 11 thousands of commuters listened to what seemed to be the distant rumble of thunder; and at more than fifteen miles' distance from Kingsland explosions of shrapnel shells were heard almost continuously. Those living close to the scene of disaster experienced actual bombardment, and thousands fled for their lives. The extraordinary thing is that the loss of life was insignificant. It is not even absolutely certain that any life was lost in the Kingsland disaster, while in the Haskell explosions the loss of life has been variously put at from two to six.

Naturally, the question is asked at once whether these explosions were due to criminal conspiracy. It would not be at all unbelievable that such conspiracy should exist in view of such facts as those reported above as to the conviction of German officials in San Francisco. So far as we know, there has been, however, no direct evidence in the New Jersey cases of such a conspiracy. The Du Pont Company, which owns the Haskell works, has had during the present war about twenty explosions in places controlled by it, but declares that it does not believe that any were the work of criminals. Some attempt has been made in the Kingsland case to put forward suspicious circumstances, and it is possible that they may have some basis of fact. But a straightforward story was told the day after the explosion at Kingsland by a man named La Scala, who said he was within ten feet of the place where the fire started, and that it was caused by sparks from a machine which set fire to a mixture of gasoline and alcohol.

As in the Black Tom disaster (the munition explosion of some months ago which shook New York City), several investigations are going on as to the cause of the explosions. The people who live near munition plants—and almost everybody in northern New Jersey lives within a mile or so of some plant—are urging State laws and municipal laws which shall keep the plants out of closely inhabited areas. It will be remembered that the Jersey City authorities after the Black Tom explosion at first refused to allow munitions to be brought to the New Jersey docks by railways, but soon abandoned that attitude, and trains full of explosives every day stand within gunshot of trains full of passengers, although many experts say that it would be perfectly easy for the explosive material to be taken by rail to some point not close to a city where the munitions could be safely transferred to ships.

WHAT IS MILITARY DISCIPLINE?

Upon the recommendations of an official investigator, General Leonard Wood has ordered the court-martial of two officers of the New York Guard, a lieutenant and a captain, for having "spread-eagled" five insubordinate privates. The privates are also to be court-martialed. The officer upon whose report these courts martial have been ordered found that the two officers had ordered the five privates, all military prisoners, backed up against gun carriages, with the hubs against the small of the men's backs, while their arms were stretched out and their hands tied to the rims of wheels.

It would be as improper to anticipate the finding of these courts martial as it would be to anticipate the finding of a civil court. Nevertheless, this may be an excellent time to state the purpose and function of military discipline. There are many, not all of whom are civilians, who understand neither the letter nor the spirit of military law.

Military discipline is not despotism. It has as definite a code as civil law, and violations of that code on the part of those in command are not to be tolerated.

The code of military discipline provides for the protection of the subordinate just as surely as the civil code provides for the protection of the citizen.

Military discipline strikes at the act, and not at the actor. Its fundamental object is the maintenance of order, even under panic conditions. To permit spite, anger, or vengeance to distract attention from this fundamental object is to violate not only the letter but the spirit of military discipline. That officers sometimes imagine that they cannot control their men by means within the limitations of the letter and of the spirit of the military code proves only that those officers are ignorant and inefficient soldiers.

One of the greatest dangers arising from the employment of untrained or partially trained officers is that such men, misunderstanding the function and methods of military discipline, cast discredit upon the profession which they are endeavoring

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to practice. The abuse of authority and the infliction of personal humiliation upon subordinates constitute one of the surest tests for discovering the little-minded man either in the military service or in civil life.

THE CONGRESSIONAL "LEAK" INVESTIGATION

Upon the publication on December 21 last of President Wilson's so-called peace note, dated December 18, to the European belligerents, there were great fluctuations in the stock market. Some securities, especially those stocks connected directly or indirectly with the great munitions industry, went down and up with such violence as to produce almost a panic in financial circles. Indeed, if it had not been for the existence of the new Federal Reserve Law there might have been a currency panic which would have affected the general banking situation as it was affected in the great Northern Pacific fluctuations of 1901.

Of course there were some individuals who made vast amounts of money by taking speculative advantage of the stock fluctuations which followed the publication of the President's December 18 note. One of these individuals is said to be Mr. Bernard Baruch, known in Wall Street circles as "Barney" Baruch. It so happens that Mr. Baruch was a large contributor to the Democratic campaign fund in the last election, and has been somewhat intimately interested in the policies and progress of the Administration. Rumors began to be circulated that certain operators in the stock market were informed of the general character of the President's peace note before it was made public, and that, taking advantage of this knowledge, they bought and sold on the Stock Exchange in such a way as to make large sums of money.

One of the chief purveyors of these rumors was Thomas Lawson, a notorious speculator of Boston, who some years ago wrote a series of articles in one of the popular magazines called "Frenzied Finance." The rumors have resulted in a so-called investigation by a committee of Congress. Mr. Lawson has appeared before this committee and has given names of all sorts of prominent public and private citizens, implying, if not asserting, that certain officials of the Government of high position close to the President used their knowledge of the forthcoming peace note for their own advantage in the stock market. The hearings so far held have resulted in the mere spreading abroad of hearsay rumors and allegations which cannot be dignified in any sense of the word by the term evidence.

It is undoubtedly a fact that certain astute speculators made money out of the publication of the President's note. They probably made it by shrewd forecasting of his general attitude, perhaps derived from personal conversations either with the President or some of his associates. They "took a chance" in the stock market, just as "bears" and "bulls" frequently take such chances as a result of their own determination of probabilities. There is nothing in law or in morals that prevents a speculator from thus using his judgment of probabilities. There is, however, so far not a scintilla of evidence that would stand in a properly constituted court that any of the President's official associates betrayed his confidence or their own loyalty to the country in order to speculate themselves or to aid other speculators in buying stocks on a margin for profit.

So far as the investigation goes, the difficulty is that the Democrats unfortunately tried to block the investigation in order to protect their party from what they may have well considered unjust attacks; and the Republicans tried to make a sensation out of the investigation for partisan effect. It does seem that there are enough well-trained, able, and reliable lawyers in Congress to see that committee investigations of this kind, in which a man's reputation may be unjustly smirched, should be carried on with at least the same amount of protection that is given to an indicted criminal in a court of law.

CHICAGO'S POLICE INVESTIGATION

Not only Chicagoans but other Americans everywhere who are interested in good government will feel that the charges of collusion between Chicago police officials and leaders of vicious resorts and other lawbreakers must be sifted to the bottom. Any suggestion of dropping the charges against Chief of Police Charles C. Healey and the four other men under arrest ought not to be entertained now either by those who believe these men guilty or by those who believe them innocent. The legal principle that the burden of proof rests upon the accuser is a sound one, but in cases like this, involving high public officials and the most vital interests of the public, there ought to be no resting until the guilt or innocence of the accused is well established. And if the accused are innocent they will be as eager for a thorough examination of the facts as the accusers.

The charges which led to the arrest of Chief Healey and his resignation three days before the date which had been previously set for his resignation by arrangement between himself and Mayor Thompson include allegations of a conspiracy on the part of the police to countenance the activities of gamblers, safe-blowers, disorderly-house proprietors, and other violators of law, in return for the payment of tribute to the police by these criminals. It is also charged that agents of the underworld were able to buy the removal to other parts of the city of police officers whose zeal in the performance of their duty interfered with the prosperity of vice.

The direct charges on which Chief—now Captain—Healey was arrested are five counts of conspiracy and bribery. Others already arrested and included in the charges of State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne as implicated in one way or another in the alleged illegal relations of police and underworld are "Tom" Costello, former newspaper man, charged with collecting vice funds for Chief Healey; "Mike the Pike" Heitler, also accused of collecting; William Skidmore, saloon-keeper and politician, said to be involved in the graft transfers; and Police Lieutenant Martin White. Five other police officers were named by State's Attorney Hoyne as involved in the wrong-doing, but have not been arrested up to the time this is written. Mr. Hoyne has announced that he has the confessions of Costello, Skidmore, and Lieutenant White.

In substance, the charges of the State's Attorney claim the existence of a "vice ring" of lawbreakers and police confederates similar to that which was unearthed in New York City after the sensational disclosures of the gambler Herman Rosenthal, who paid for his "squeal" with his life. Although Lieutenant Charles Becker and four gunmen were ultimately put to death for the murder of Rosenthal, and although the existence of such a corrupt league between crime and police as Rosenthal charged was eventually proved, it will be remembered that for a long time a large section of the public was inclined to doubt the possible truth of the charges made by the State's prosecution.

It is to be hoped that the Chicago police are not in the condition which disgraced the New York police at that time, but it is more to be hoped that the people of Chicago will not rest until the definite existence or non-existence of fire beneath this smoke is proved.

THE THAW CASE

Again the public sense of decency is outraged by the many columns devoted in newspapers to the charges of criminal and perverted acts by Harry K. Thaw. It has long been perfectly well understood that Thaw, after the bouts of hard drinking to which he is addicted, is dangerous and unspeakably infamous in conduct. After his release following the failure of the New York courts to recommit him to Matteawan ex-District Attorney Jerome predicted that if Thaw drank he would become a public menace and possible murderer. Thaw's former wife and others said the same thing. Even his closest relatives are now reported to admit that some sort of restraint is necessary.

Unfortunately, there has been so much in the past to show that the Thaw family have acted on the idea that their money made them superior to law and order, that few will trust their expressed willingness to keep this man under restraint. Money admittedly procured his escape from Matteawan, and money was spent lavishly to fight his return.

Thaw was pronounced by a jury to be criminally insane. No man so designated should be turned loose at any time upon the community—certainly not without the action of the Governor and a medical commission of experts paid by the State and beyond question as to ability and integrity. But in New York

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a new court proceeding may be instituted at any time, and even (as in this case) over and over again, to show that the man is at the date of the proceeding sane, whatever he may have been before or may be later. It is due to this wretched state of the law that Thaw was released, and that we now once more have to endure the disgrace and pollution of his doings and sayings.

MUSIC, MAINLY CHROMATIC

There is a Pole, so the legend runs, living in Spain. Nobody ever heard of him until Josef Hofmann, the distinguished pianist, brought to public notice his work as a composer. There are always skeptics about; and these have pounced upon the legend and have attempted to reduce it to unimaginative fact. According to these incredulous persons, this legendary Pole, whose name is said to be Dvorsky, is none other than Mr. Hofmann himself.

Whether this Pole in Spain is a myth or not, his composition for pianoforte and orchestra, entitled "Chromaticon," is a reality, for Mr. Hofmann himself has played it in the presence of hundreds of people. He played it the other day in New York City with the Philadelphia Orchestra. If Mr. Hofmann wrote this music himself, it was entirely unnecessary for him to devise a legend to explain it; for its existence justifies itself. This work was in a double sense a remarkable piece of virtuosity—virtuosity in composition and virtuosity in performance.

If people generally understood the vocabulary of music as they do the vocabulary, say, of English grammar, it would be easy to explain the name of this composition. Ordinary tunes like "'Way Down upon the Swanee River" or "America" are based on what are known as the diatonic scale, made up of tones and half-tones, and accompanied with diatonic harmonies which are built up from that scale. If you play on the piano together the three notes C, E, and G, you sound what is known as the tonic triad of C, which is diatonic harmony. Now if you change the G to G sharp, you have made what is called a chromatic change, and now what is sounding is known as an augmented triad. The ordinary diatonic scale does not fit in with this harmony, but there are two scales that do fit in with it—the chromatic scale and the whole-tone scale. Mr. Hofmann's—we mean Dvorsky's—"Chromaticon" is composed very largely of augmented triads, and is based on the chromatic scale mixed in with the whole-tone scale. The effect for the ordinary hearer who is used to ordinary tunes is very weird, not to say confusing. There are reasons why music based on these scales and these harmonies is apt to become very monotonous. One reason is that, though there are innumerable augmented triads theoretically, there are only four so far as the sound goes. In music, as in other aspects of life, the unconventional at first seems novel and interesting, but soon gets dull and monotonous. Mr. Dvorsky—or shall we say Hofmann?—shows that he is aware of this by relieving his composition by a recurrent theme which is of the simplest character based on the solid foundation of the old-fashioned tonic triad.

Whether this "Chromaticon" was Mr. Hofmann's own at the start or not, he made it his own as he played it. It was a remarkable performance.

NEW SOUNDS AND OLD FORMS

The programme on which the "Chromaticon" appeared tempts one to further comment. The friends of music who brought the Philadelphia Orchestra to New York were not content with one eminent soloist, but secured Mr. Kreisler—equally eminent as a violinist—to play a concerto by an American composer, Ernest Schelling. This is a creditable piece of work, the equal of a good many important concertos, though it lacks great distinction. It was written by Mr. Schelling at Bar Harbor, Maine, and is dedicated to Mr. Kreisler. Mr. Schelling knows how to write for the orchestra and for the solo violin.

Not content with these novelties, the maker of this programme put upon it a symphony by Scriabin (or, as the programme spelled it, "Skryabin"—in spelling Russian proper names the rule is *laissez faire*). This is a work of real substance. Its themes are of large conception. It suffers, as much modern music suffers, from an overdose of Wagnerian instrumentation. The orchestra sounds as it does in an opera-house. The orchestral color is laid on too thick. In this case, however, the gorgeous coloring is not an attempt to make up for bad structure and weak material, as is too often the case. Scriabin, who died in April, 1915, at forty-three years of age, was a Russian composer whose compositions are notable among those artistic products that are proving the vitality and civilizing powers of the Russian people.

Such a programme as that of this concert is interesting as showing a wholesome phase in the development of modern music. In the very natural search for novelty composers have been searching for new harmonies and new instrumental effects, and at the same time they have tried the experiment of throwing away the old principles of art and seeing what they could do without the restriction of sound structure. The new material is undoubtedly going to prove useful; but the sanest of modern composers are recognizing that principles of art do not die. This concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra in New York City was an illustration of what modern composers can achieve in building their musical structures in accordance with ancient principles but out of the newest material.

WILLIAM DE MORGAN

The English writer William Frend De Morgan, author of "Joseph Vance," "Alice for Short," "Somehow Good," and three or four other novels, died in London on January 15 at the age of eighty-seven. Probably no other instance exists of a novelist who began his work as a writer of fiction at the age of sixty-five and gained at once both wide popularity and the praise of fastidious critics.

Before he entered this field De Morgan had been a professor of mathematics, a painter, a designer of stained glass, and a manufacturer of ceramics who made art tiles of his own design by a process of his own discovery.

But De Morgan's novels do not depend for interest upon his personal history. They stand solidly on their merits. Of enormous length, they were carried out in the most minute detail, so that they might be compared to the work of an imagined painter who should employ the method of a Meissonier on the enormous canvas of a Tintoretto. Humor, character, story, all were poured forth abundantly. In certain particulars De Morgan followed Dickens, as he himself declared, but in others he had turns of manner and of thinking, socially speaking, which recalled Thackeray. But he was always himself, always leisurely, always kindly and wholesome, always generous in heart to the poor and weak, and always a lover of children. If he wandered into side-paths, as he most certainly did, they were paths worth entering, and he was a delightful guide to follow.

THE JOY OF COLLECTING AND A RECENT GREAT SALE

Much of the satisfaction of collecting of any kind comes from the pursuit of the object rather than the possession of it. The search for the book, or print, or painting; the pleasure of a critical examination; the cautious bargaining with the dealer or the feverish competition of the auction sale; the covetous inspection of an unattainable prize; the pleasant feeling of superiority on discovering that some less well-informed collector has been taken in—all these active delights can be enjoyed by the man of modest means with little or no expenditure. The man who goes a step further and insists on the passive joy of actual ownership must in these times usually be the possessor of large wealth.

These observations are prompted by the recent and prospective sale of the Halsey collection of prints in New York City at the Anderson Galleries. Not many persons are called to become the owners of these prints, but there is a great deal of pleasure for the average man or woman of taste in seeing them and in learning something about them.

Thirty years were spent in gathering the collection that is now being dispersed. The French prints were sold several weeks ago; the English engravings in stipple, which are the subject of this comment, have just been sold; and several other divisions of the collection are to be auctioned off within a short time.

Stipple engraving, two fine examples of which appear in

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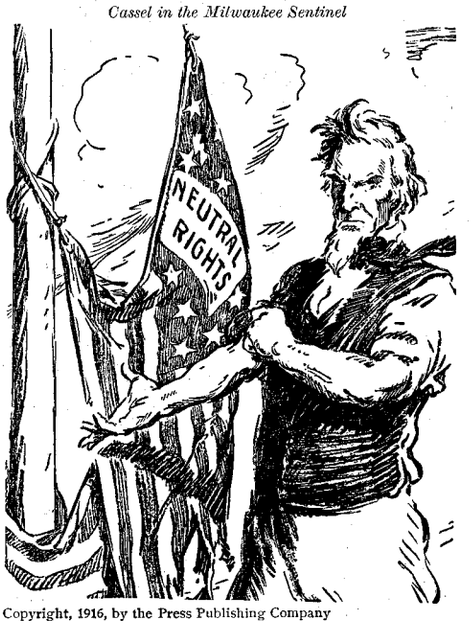
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

From the Westminster Gazette (London)

CHADBAND ON THE BATTLEFIELD

"My friends, why do I wish for peace? What is peace? Is it war? No. Is it strife? No. Is it lovely, and gentle, and beautiful, and pleasant, and serene, and joyful? O yes! Therefore, my friends, I wish for peace, upon you and yours."—CHADBAND, in "Bleak House."

Cassel in the Milwaukee Sentinel



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WE, TOO, WANT PEACE

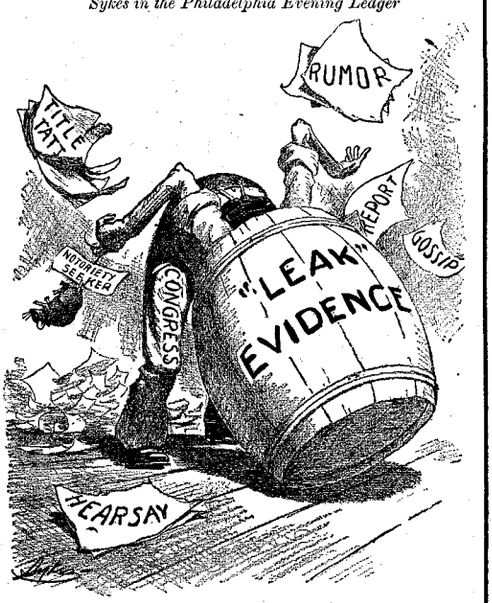
Satterfield in the Knoxville Sentinel

A SUPERFLUOUS QUESTION

Cesare in the New York Evening Post

TROUBLE'S SENTINEL AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger



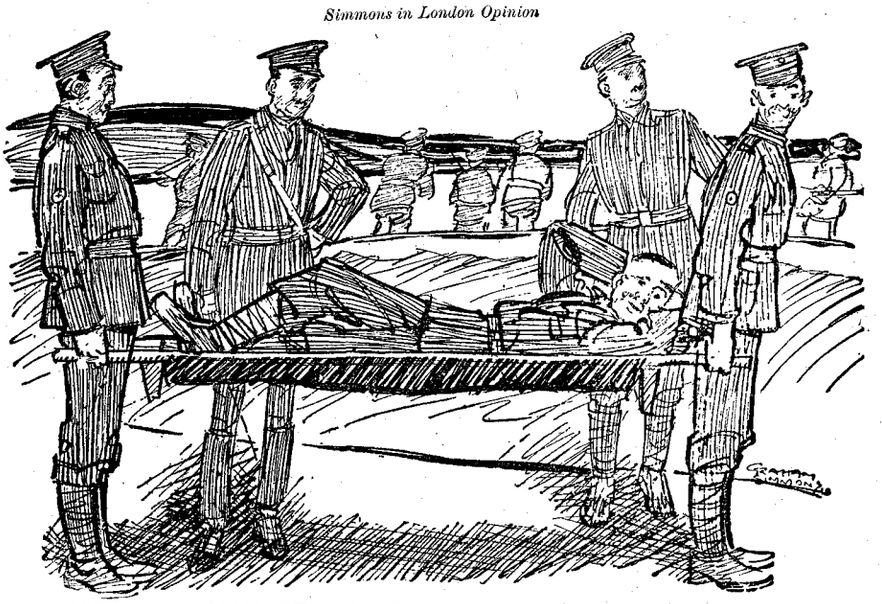
BURIED DEEP

D'Espagnet in Le Pêle-Mêle (Paris)

"The fashions for women are very military this year."

THE RECRUIT GOES OUT IN HIS NEW UNIFORM WITH HIS WIFE IN HER NEW DRESS

Simmons in London Opinion



The Irrepressible (having done his bit): "Home, John!"

THE HUMORIST ON THE STRETCHER

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our picture section, reached its apogee in England in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth. Less valued than the line engraving or the mezzotint, it yet has a place of its own. "Stipple, seen at its best," says Mr. Frank Weitenkampf, of the New York Public Library, in his book "How to Appreciate Prints," "represents a special expression of the art of a special period, and answers to a quite special taste."

It is to some extent the decorative value of these stipple engravings that makes them sought after by collectors—many of whom, let it be said, are women. The engravings thus prized are mostly in color.

The engraving entitled "Miss Farren," reproduced in our picture section, has an interesting history. It bears the name of Bartolozzi, one of the foremost English engravers of the "golden age of engraving." He, however, had many pupils, and this plate, it is understood, was engraved by one of them—C. Knight; this particular print was made in 1792. It probably brought, when published, $25 or $50. In the recent sale it was sold for $1,900; other and even finer copies have, however, sold for from $3,000 to about $5,000. An astonishing fact about this class of engravings is that after Bartolozzi's death his prints went out of fashion, and for many years could be bought for from sixpence or less to two or three shillings—the latter sum, according to a reliable authority, being considered a high price.

Without desiring to overemphasize the speculative side of collecting, it may be said that the joy of the collector who picked up a Bartolozzi print for sixpence and saw it appreciate to $3,000 may fairly be compared with the feelings of the maker of this collection in the case of at least one of his prints. This he bought some years ago for $165, and in this sale the auctioneer's hammer fell when the highest bidder named $11,000 as the price he was willing to pay for it.

GEORGE DEWEY

Last week there died, at almost fourscore years of age, a typical American—George Dewey, Admiral of the Navy. He was typical, first of all, in temperament. He had an American resourcefulness and shrewdness; he also had a simplicity and charm of manner which we like to think very American.

Secondly, he was a typical American because he "did things." People talk about Dewey as having "happened." But Dewey made himself "happen." From the time when he was an acting midshipman in the Annapolis Academy to the day of his death he was no accident; he himself originated the course of events. When he was only twenty-six years old, in the Civil War, at the battle of Port Hudson, in which, as he used to say, he "lived about five years in one hour," he took affairs into his own hands. Mortified to find not a man on the first boat from the sinking Mississippi willing to go back and take off the remainder of the crew, he asked, "Do you mean to desert your comrades?" (No answer.) Then he remarked: "Mr. Chase, draw your revolver."

Of course one thinks almost exclusively of Dewey as the hero of a much greater battle, the battle of Manila Bay; and here again he has attached to a historic event one of his terse remarks, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." Every one knows also of Dewey's summary treatment of the pro-Spanish German admiral in Manila Bay who interfered with his blockade—how Dewey explained the situation with tremendous clearness; how the admiral disregarded the matter; how Dewey then fired a shot across a German bow; how one of Diederichs's officers appeared on the Olympia asking an explanation; and how the explanation came and was heeded. What is not so well known is that President McKinley, some time after, examining the files of the Navy Department to find an official record of the event, found nothing, and asked Dewey how the omission occurred. Dewey's reply was: "As I was on the spot and familiar with the situation, it seemed best that I look after it myself at a time when you had worries enough of your own."

What is still less known is the way in which Dewey prepared himself for meeting that great exigency. He was accustomed to say of the kind of education he had received: "Valuable as the training at Annapolis was, it was poor schooling beside that of serving under Farragut in time of war."

But no account of that battle should be made which does not mention Dewey's wonderful achievement at a time when he was hampered by lack of the facilities which should have been his. There was, for instance, not even a peace allowance of ammunition for our vessels in the Far East. Vigorously supported by President Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to whom Dewey owed his appointment to the Asiatic Squadron, the then commodore succeeded in facilitating shipments so that some coal came to hand just before the outbreak of hostilities. But even so the entire supply when the ships went into action in Manila Bay was only about three-fifths of the full capacity of their magazines and shell-rooms. So he went ahead and made his own arrangements; he picked out an unknown coaling-place and he arranged with China for supplies. Dewey had the spirit of Paul Jones; but he also had the more prosaic but equally necessary quality of foresight, which is nine parts of wisdom and which must possess the civil and military leaders of any nation if it is to be always ready for its duty.

BUFFALO BILL

Alas for the boy of to-morrow! Buffalo Bill is dead. He was the last link clearly visible to the boy of to-day between the golden age of American romance and the commercial present. Kit Carson, Dan'l Boone (may his first name ever be printed with that apostrophe indicative of the real plainsman's pronunciation!), Davy Crockett, Custer, the Little Big Horn, the Alamo, the Oregon Trail—these names were only names to the boy of to-day. Still he had Buffalo Bill.

Does that name mean anything to you, O Reader? Does it not mean the smell of sawdust and popcorn, the sight of a high-pooped coach hard pressed by galloping Indians clinging to the sheltered sides of their ponies (piebald, please) as they empty across the withers of their trusty mounts the contents of equally trusty Winchesters? Does it not also mean a gallant figure with flowing locks, hawk eyes, and the seat of a scout, who punctured flying glass balls with deadly aim and swept his sombrero to the crowd with the grace of a Walter Raleigh?

But only the boy of yesterday, or day before yesterday, knew the real Buffalo Bill. In his Wild West Show Colonel William F. Cody was not playing the part of a mimic. He was reliving his actual past. Hence the boys and girls of Cody's own generation who had seen those galloping redskins when their Winchesters spat real lead got more thrill from the Wild West Show than even the younger boys and girls.

William Frederick Cody was a fighter all his seventy-one years. His first job was carrying supplies to army posts, and it is said that he killed his first Indian when only eleven years old. He later became a pony-express rider, and when the Civil War began became a scout with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. In 1867–8 he was engaged to kill buffalo as food for the construction gangs building the Kansas Pacific Railway. By bagging 4,280 of the great beasts in eighteen months he earned the nickname under which he later became famous.

Then he returned to scouting, the work at which he excelled perhaps above all others. From 1868–72 he outfought and outguessed the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians at their own kind of war and was made Chief of Scouts by General Sheridan. From that time on when an Indian tribe went on the warpath Cody was generally sent against it.

One of Buffalo Bill's most famous feats was his duel with Yellow Hand, an Indian chief noted for his bravery and fighting skill. Matching a hunting-knife against a tomahawk, Cody killed the brave in a thrilling hand-to-hand battle.

When the Indian wars had ended, Cody's fairness and tact won the friendship of the very chiefs who had been his bitterest enemies. Some of them entered his Wild West Show with white hunters, trappers, and cowboys who loved the daring scout. In addition to its great success in this country the Wild West Show toured Europe several times, where it was greeted with much enthusiasm. This show was Buffalo Bill's greatest work. It was a university, a traveling course in the history and social life of the United States at one of its most interesting eras.

Buffalo Bill helped to lay the foundations for the civilization of our modern West. More than any other he taught the rest of this country and other countries the fine things that our West had stood for—courage, honesty, fair play, and self-reliance.

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THE PEACE PROPOSALS OF THE ALLIES

IT is hardly necessary to state to our readers our judgment upon the Allies' terms of peace given by them to President Wilson and by us reported on another page, for those terms correspond almost exactly with those which, in our issue of January 10, in an editorial entitled "The Problems of European Peace," we indicated as, in our judgment, both righteous and necessary. They are necessary because they are righteous.

What is peace?

Many of our pacifist friends think of peace as simply stopping fighting; but stopping fighting is not peace. If two boys get into a fight, pound each other, wrestle and roll over each other on the ground, and finally, exhausted, get upon their feet and with clenched fists and hot hearts stare at each other, ready to begin again as soon as they have got their breath, they are not at peace, though they have stopped fighting. If a mob attacks a jail for the purpose of taking out a prisoner to hang him without law and without trial, and is halted by a shot or two from the jail, and waits to make preparations to batter in the door and complete its lawless purpose, there is not peace because the fighting has temporarily stopped. There is not peace until either the jailer surrenders the prisoner to the mob or the mob abandons its attempt to capture and hang the prisoner. Mere cessation of fighting is not peace. An agreement of minds is necessary to peace.

In 1870 Germany made war on France and took possession of Alsace and Lorraine. In 1914 she made war on Belgium and France and took possession of Belgium. In this war she has disregarded international law, the laws of war, and the common principles of humanity. The leaders of her war party have declared that small nations have no right to exist, that treaties do not bind a nation which desires to make war, that war is not a necessary evil, but a biological, moral, and Christian necessity. So long as Germany holds this attitude, and so long as the rest of the civilized Powers hold that war is an evil, though sometimes an unavoidable evil, that treaties are obligatory, that international law ought to be observed, that in war the laws of war ought to be regarded, so long can there be no peace between Germany and the Allies. If both parties were to lay down their arms and the soldiers were to come out of their trenches, still there would be no peace. There would be no peace until either Germany recognizes the right of small nations to exist, recognizes the obligation of treaties, recognizes the duty of respect for international law, recognizes the duty of compliance with the laws of civilized warfare when war exists, or the Allies accept the principles which have been affirmed by the German war party both by their words and by their deeds. There can be no peace without an accord of minds between the two combatants, and there can be no agreement of minds unless either Germany yields to the Allies or the Allies yield to Germany.

Observe that we do not say there can be no *just* peace or no *permanent* peace. We say there can be no peace. Peace is not a mere negative thing, it is not a mere absence of fighting. It is accord in spirit and purpose. It was impossible to have peace in the United States in 1865 unless either the North agreed that the Union was a mere confederacy of States and that sovereign States had a right to withdraw from the confederacy if they saw fit, or the South agreed that the United States was a Nation and that sovereign States had no right to withdraw. It was not merely the cessation of fighting at Appomattox which constituted peace; it was the agreement of North and South to live together on the basis of liberty and union. And agreement now of the Allies and the Central Powers to stop fighting would not constitute peace. Nothing will constitute European peace except either an agreement by the Allies to lapse back into the barbarism which Germany has endeavored to impose upon Europe or the agreement of Germany to accept, even if under compulsion, the civilization for which the Allies are contending; and this agreement must be expressed, if there is to be a real peace, not in words only but in deeds.

No pacifist can believe in peace more than we believe in it. But it is idle to cry "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace. And as long as it is an unsolved question whether international law shall be obeyed, the rights of neutrals and of non-combatants in war shall be respected, the laws of war shall be recognized as obligatory, the rights of small nations to exist shall be recognized, and the wrongs perpetrated in violation of these principles shall, as far as possible, be repaired, peace does not exist; for peace is not merely freedom from physical strife; it is freedom from fear, terror, anguish, anxiety; it is quietness of mind; it is reconciliation between parties at variance.

The American religious leaders in the article entitled "No False Peace," which we published in our issue for January 10, put very clearly the issues involved in the present war:

> The ravage of Belgium and the enslavement of her people: was it right or wrong?
>
> The massacre of a million Armenians: was it a permissible precaution or an unpardonable crime? . . .
>
> The destruction of life through the sinking of the Lusitania and of other merchant ships: was this an ordinary incident of warfare or was it deliberate and premeditated murder? . . .
>
> The intimidation of small nations and the violation of international agreements: are these things excusable under provocation or damnable under all circumstances?

What we here affirm is not that there can be no just or permanent peace until there is an agreement upon these questions. What we affirm is that any cessation of hostilities which is not based upon an agreement of the nations of Europe in their practical answer to these questions is not peace at all. It is no more peace than the cessation of fighting between two boys while they get their breath to resume the fight, or a cessation of fighting between a mob and the sheriff while one prepares to defend the jail and the other prepares to attack it.

The answer which the Allies have made to the note of the Central Powers and the suggestion of the American President is a true peace proposal. We should like to see an indorsement of that answer by the universal public opinion of the American people. And this we desire, not only in the interest of liberty and justice, but in the interest of peace.

TO LYNCH OR NOT TO LYNCH?

To do an obscure Negro to death is one thing; it is quite another thing to assassinate a Governor. This fact the stupidest and most cowardly mob knows. Governor Stanley, of Kentucky, knew this too, and he had the courage of his conviction.

On Thursday morning, January 11, Governor Stanley faced a mob. From a friend he had heard by telegram that there was disorder at Murray, Kentucky, the county seat of Calloway County. A Negro had been charged with killing a white man. He had been brought into court and had pleaded self-defense. The Judge granted the reasonable request of his attorney for time to prepare the case, and ordered the Negro to Paducah for safe-keeping. Then the mob intervened and demanded an immediate trial, and the Judge yielded. "I was compelled to do so," this Judge is reported in the Louisville "Courier-Journal" as saying, "to save my own life, the mob having threatened to blow me up with a bomb if I did not comply with its request." "Safety first"—a motto that has become quite widely accepted in America recently—did not, however, appeal to the Governor as a good rule of conduct. Having been apprised of the situation by a telegram, he at once got confirmation of it by telephone from the Judge himself, and started for the county seat. Unarmed, ready to take the consequences, or, rather, disdainfully disregardful of the consequences, this courageous man told that mob the truth. This is part of what he said to the mob:

> There is but one difference between civilization and savagery, between communities where men sleep at night with unlocked doors with their wives and children about them and none to make them afraid, as you are wont to do here in Calloway—there is but one difference between such a community and the jungle where a savage chief stands with a knotted club above the body of his dusky spouse to protect her and his simple holdings by the strength of his right arm. Court-houses, reverence for law and order, and the willingness of every citizen to look to the law for the vindication of his wrongs and the protection of his property are the essence of civilization. When you defy courts and

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insult judges, you lapse into barbarism, you relinquish all claim to civilization. . . .

I speak here in this temple of justice, not only with the authority of the civil law, but with the sanction of a higher decree first proclaimed from Sinai. . . .

I am here not to snatch the accused from punishment, but to save him from violence; not to paralyze, but to give vigor and strength and dignity to the strong arm of the law. It is my purpose to see that this man is tried as speedily as may be consistent with his security, while on trial, and freedom from every form of outside interference. . . .

I appeal from those who would incite to murder to mothers and wives and children. Go back . . . and tell them what I have said to you and what you have almost done, and if they condemn me or condemn this Judge, come and wreak your vengeance upon us both, if you can. . . .

Before blackening my soul with a base perjury and submitting to the dictates of a disorderly mob, I would suffer you to hang me by the neck until I was dead, or in your ferocious wrath to tear me limb from limb and feed the dismembered fragments to the vultures, or burn my body at the stake and send back to my wife and children the ashes of a brave and honest man, rather than to purchase a cycle of security at the price of perfidy, cowardice, and dishonor.

That is real eloquence because it expresses conviction and courage and was backed by action.

With the name of Governor Stanley, of Kentucky, should be coupled the name of Governor Manning, of South Carolina. Last October a respectable and prosperous Negro farmer was lynched to death by a crowd in Abbeville, South Carolina, because he had had hot words with a white storekeeper. In daylight the mob carried the dying Negro along the streets of the town, through the Negro district as a mode of intimidating the colored people, and through the fine residential quarter as an expression of triumph; then hanged his body to a tree. The coroner's jury found that this Negro had come to his death at the hands of unknown parties. The Governor was out of the State at the time, but within ten days he notified the sheriff that the lynchers must be tried, and before the voters cast their ballots in the election in which he was a candidate he made a public statement to the effect that to carry through the prosecution he would exercise all the powers of his office.

What failure on the part of public officials to exercise physical and moral courage like that of Governor Stanley or moral courage like that of Governor Manning may bring to a community was shown last spring in the lynching at Waco, Texas, which will always be remembered as the "Waco Horror." The crime which the big, sullen Negro in that case committed was as brutal as can well be imagined. On the eve of the criminal's trial and virtually certain execution a mob seized this ignorant and probably mentally deficient culprit, tortured and then hanged him and burned his body. An account of it, with pictures of the lynching (one of them showing faces of some members of the mob), was published in a supplement of the "Crisis" last July. The details of this crime against society are too horrible to relate here. Political, moral, and physical cowardice are written all over the story.

For such an atrocity the responsibility rests not alone upon the white community in which it occurs. Some of that responsibility rests upon those sentimentalists who, in the name of humanity, promote inhumanity by the endeavor to make ineffective the process of orderly justice. Some of the responsibility rests upon a small group of Negro leaders who have been preaching covetousness and envy as virtues, and who have tended to dull the minds of some of their followers to a sense of duty and to the importance of self-control. Some of the responsibility rests upon Northern people who have been indifferent to the acute problems of the South, and who have made by their unsympathetic criticisms the solution of those problems more difficult by the people who face them.

It is upon such leaders among the colored people as the late Booker Washington, and such leaders in public office in the South and elsewhere as Governor Manning and Governor Stanley, that the Nation must depend for working out practical methods of abolishing the lynching evil. But it is only through the power of public opinion and the public will that such leaders will be chosen, and will be provided with the instruments for making the crusade against this evil effective.

WHY POETS READ AND WHY ONE POET SHOULD BE READ

A poet whose work has earned him a high place among the younger English writers has just come to the United States for the inevitable lecture tour.

Perhaps it may be just as well to discuss here the general subject of poets' readings before entering upon the discussion of this particular poet and his work. It may seem less like a sermon with a specific text if the sermon is given first.

When a great many people have been given a great deal of enjoyment by the work of a poet, they naturally want to see and know in the flesh the man to whom they stand indebted. A friend is a friend, whether he is met within the pages of a book or in the streets of a city, and whether he is a poet or a plumber.

But a poet, being also a human, and having but one right hand to give for a shake, cannot go for a week-end visit to every purchaser of his songs, so he frequently stands himself up on a platform where those who wish, at nothing or something a head, can look at him.

It is an awkward sensation, standing up on a platform and being looked at and doing nothing, so a poet always reads from his works, and sometimes, we regret to say, when he reads the cloak of mystery and admiration which has been thrown about him slips a little on his shoulders. Then his book-friends become his critics and they go home with a feeling that the debt is all on their side and that the poet owes them thanks for putting themselves out to hear him read.

This is all quite absurd and shows that poets are a much abused and misunderstood race, even if fewer and fewer of them can be found to admit it.

The chief fault in the case of our reading poets is not to be found in the fact that they do not know how to read. It lies in the fact that their audiences expect them to read as well as they write. Some poets can read, and for that we should be profoundly grateful, but we ought to regard these exceptions as an unearned increment of happiness to which we are in no way entitled by any laws of business or art.

We do not expect our composers to be great interpreters of their work, nor our dramatists to be our greatest actors, nor our automobile engineers to be dare-devil racing drivers. Therefore a poet's readings should be regarded chiefly as an opportunity to strengthen a very real friendship through personal contact. It should not be judged solely as an exhibition of eloquence and diction.

But this is traveling a long distance from the English poet who was left inhospitably stranded at the beginning of this discourse. His name is Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, and there are many Americans who made friends with his work before he ever came to this country. There is no better time than the present for those who are still unfamiliar with his work to meet both him and his poetry.

Two characteristic volumes of this poet of common folk have just been published, "Livelihood" and "Battle and Other Poems."[1] They both deserve a wide and careful reading. Mr. Gibson has made a distinctive and valuable contribution, not only to letters in the sense of letters as art, but also to letters in the better sense of reflections and interpretations of life. Distinctive in subject and manner, his simple, direct, and vivid presentations of the tragedies and trivialities, of the ambitions and the desires, of the great mass of those who are born to live rather than to achieve—as the world understands achievement—possess that touch of sincerity and reality which is only too seldom found.

Mr. Gibson knows how to handle both the harmonies and the cacophonies of words. His meter is pliable and elastic, but he seldom loses sight of the essential rhythms of poetic speech.

Two of his poems from his volume "Battle and Other Poems" we republish here because they are characteristic of much of the manner and spirit of his verse:

"THE DANCERS

"All day beneath the hurtling shells
Before my burning eyes
Hover the dainty demoiselles—
The peacock dragon-flies.

[1] Battle and Other Poems. By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.
Livelihood. By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

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Unceasingly they dart and glance
Above the stagnant stream—
And I am fighting here in France
As in a senseless dream—

A dream of shattering black shells
That hurtle overhead,
And dainty dancing demoiselles
Above the dreamless dead."

The directness and hammer-like vigor of his diction are well illustrated by his poem "The Father." In this laconic description he has painted a more vivid picture of the human side of the great war than other writers have achieved in books of volume length.

"That was his sort.
It didn't matter
What we were at
But he must chatter
Of this and that
His little son
Has said and done:
Till, as he told
The fiftieth time
Without a change
How three-year-old
Prattled a rhyme
They got the range
And cut him short."

THE WHITE PAPERS OF PEACE

THE history of the outbreak of the European war has been greatly simplified by the various official documents published by the different belligerent Governments. The "Blue Book" of Great Britain, the "White Book" of Germany, the "Grey Book" of Belgium, the "Orange Book" of Russia, the "Red Book" of Austria, and several others will not only be of value to the future historian, but greatly aid the reader of current news in forming his opinion on the controversial questions of the war.

So the various peace notes which have been recently exchanged by Germany, the Allies, and President Wilson form, when gathered together, documentary information which should be at the command of every student of the war and its problems. In spite of the fact that they have so far accomplished no tangible results, they may perhaps not inappropriately be called "The White Papers of Peace," because they do establish the bases upon which eventually a just and permanent peace may be constructed. We shall here try to give a brief survey of these papers, and, in addition, an account of some of the comment upon them. We review these documents in their chronological order.

1. Germany to the Entente Allies, December 12, 1916.
2. President Wilson to the Powers, December 18, 1916.
3. Germany's Reply to President Wilson, December 26, 1916.
4. The Entente Allies' Reply to Germany, December 30, 1916.
5. The Entente Allies' Reply to President Wilson, January 10, 1917.
6. Germany's Reply to the Entente Allies, January 11, 1917.
7. The Kaiser's Proclamation, January 13, 1917.
8. Speech of Premier Lloyd George, January 11, 1917.

GERMANY TO THE ALLIES

On December 12, 1916, the German Government, speaking for itself, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, addressed a note to the neutral Powers for transmission to the Allies. In this note Germany describes the war as "a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization has been unable to prevent, and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity." She asserts again that the war was forced upon her; that so far she has been victorious; that she has the military and economic strength to continue it to the bitter end if necessary; that she and her associates "have been obliged to take up arms to defend justice and the liberty of national evolution;" but that her "aims are not to shatter or annihilate" her adversaries. In spite of the fact that "Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, have given proof of their unconquerable strength in this struggle," they are willing to enter into negotiations looking towards peace. "If, in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation, the struggle should go on, the four allied Powers [Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria] are resolved to continue to a victorious end, but they disclaim responsibility for this before humanity and history."

PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE BELLIGERENTS

On December 18, 1916, President Wilson addressed to all the belligerent Governments his now famous note calling upon those Governments to state the ends and objects for which they are fighting. The note, which was signed by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, on behalf of the President, concludes with the following paragraph:

> The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerents, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing.

It was in this note that the President made use of certain phrases which puzzled and irritated many men both in this country and in the countries of the Entente Allies. These phrases are as follows: "The concrete objects for which the war is being waged have never been definitively stated. The leaders of the several belligerents have stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definitive results, what actual exchange of guaranties, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success, even, would bring the war to an end."

GERMANY'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON

On December 26 Germany's answer to the foregoing note of the President was transmitted through Ambassador Gerard. If it was the President's purpose to obtain from Germany a definitive statement of her objects, or the terms upon which she would make peace, he failed. Germany's reply was couched in the most vague and general terms. The answer is in full as follows:

> The high-minded suggestion made by the President of the United States of America in order to create a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace has been received and considered by the Imperial Government in the friendly spirit which was expressed in the President's communication. The President points out that which he has at heart and leaves open the choice of the door.
>
> To the Imperial Government an immediate exchange of views seemed to be the most appropriate road in order to reach the desired result.
>
> It begs, therefore, in the sense of the declaration made on December 12, which offered a hand for peace negotiations, to propose an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent states at a neutral place.
>
> The Imperial Government is also of the opinion that the great work of preventing future wars can be begun after the end of the present struggle of the nations. It will, when this moment shall have come, be ready with pleasure to collaborate with the United States in this exalted task.

THE REPLY OF THE ALLIES TO GERMANY

On December 30 the Allies (Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, and Serbia)—named, it is interesting to note, in this alphabetical order by the Allies themselves—replied to the German note of December 12 suggesting peace. The Allies' reply first denies the German statement that the war was forced upon Germany, and asserts that as long as Germany insists upon denying that she herself began and brought on the war all peace negotiations will be sterile. The reply asserts that "the Allied nations have sustained for thirty months a war which they did everything to

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avoid." And it recalls their peace efforts at the war's outbreak in 1914. "Great Britain suggested a conference; France proposed an international commission; the Emperor of Russia asked the German Emperor to consent to arbitration; and Russia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict. But to all these efforts Germany gave no response and made them ineffective." The Allies briefly review the violation of Belgium; recall the fact that the German Chancellor in a speech in the Reichstag admitted that the aggression upon Belgium was an injustice and a violation of international law; and assert that there can be no peace until Germany has made reparation and paid penalties for the violation and destruction of Belgium and has given adequate guarantees that she will never again commit an act of similar injustice.

THE ALLIES' REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON

On January 10 the Allies made their reply to President Wilson's note of December 18. They began by paying "tribute to the elevation of the sentiment with which the American note is inspired," and by expressing an earnest hope for the success of some plan "for the creation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world."

But they state that no such plan can be usefully discussed until there has been made "a satisfactory settlement of the present actual conflict." They express a profound desire "to terminate as soon as possible a war for which the Central Empires [Germany and Austria] are responsible, and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity." But no thought of a termination of the war can be entertained without "reparation, restitution, and the guarantees to which they are entitled by the aggression for which the responsibility rests with the Central Powers [Germany and Austria]." They protest "in the most friendly but in the most specific manner" against the implication contained in President Wilson's note that the two groups of belligerents in Europe are fighting from the same motives and for the same objects. They recall the "horrors" of the invasion of Belgium and Serbia, the massacre of the Armenians, the raids of Zeppelins upon non-fortified towns, "the destruction by submarines of passenger steamers and merchantmen," and "the deportation and the reduction to slavery" of civilians, as evidence of a sharp distinction which should be made between them and their Teutonic enemies.

They then proceed categorically to answer President Wilson by affirming "the objects which they seek by continuing the war." They state that "the Allies experience no difficulty in replying to this request." They define their objects to be the restoration of Belgium, of Serbia, and of Montenegro, with indemnities; the evacuation of the occupied territories of France, Russia, and Rumania, with reparation; the reorganization of Europe on a stable régime which shall be founded upon a respect for small nations and upon full security and liberty of economic development for all nations great or small; the protection by international agreements of territorial and maritime frontiers against unjustified attacks; the expulsion from Europe of the Turkish Empire; the freedom of Poland; and (by implication) the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine, taken by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War, and the return to Italy of the Trentino and the territory round about Trieste which were absorbed by Austria under the administration of Prince Metternich in the last century—provinces which the great Liberal statesman Cavour was unable to obtain when he created a free and united Italy.

They conclude by saying: "That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligations with which the Government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired." And they add that they will fight on, consenting to no peace which does not assure the objects thus stated.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE ALLIES

On January 11 Germany published her reply to the statement of the Allies of December 30, which was in itself a response to the original peace note of Germany dated December 12. Germany begins by saying that she will not enter into any discussion regarding the origin of the world war, for "history will judge upon whom the immense guilt of the war shall fall;" but the note then proceeds to intimate that "history's verdict" will be that the war arose from "the starvation policy of England, the revengeful policy of France, the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople, and the mobilization of the Russian armies for an attack upon Germany." Germany and Austria, the note continues, took arms solely for the defense of their liberty and existence, and by means of the war they have obtained this end. Germany denies that her original peace note of December 12 was a mere "war maneuver," and, replying to the accusation that she has been guilty of cruelty and inhumanity in the conduct of the war, calls the world to witness "the fate of the Irish people, the destruction of the liberty and independence of the Boer Republic, the subjugation of northern Africa by England, France, and Italy, the suppression of Russian alien nations, and the violation of Greece which is without precedent in history." In pursuance of this *tu quoque*, or "you're another," form of argument, Germany says that the use of Indian and other colored troops in Europe by Great Britain and France "undermines the prestige of the white race," and that the extension of the war into Africa is incompatible with the usages of civilization. She repeats her defense for the invasion of Belgium as follows:

> Twice the Imperial Government declared to the Belgian Government that it did not come as an enemy to Belgium, and asked it to spare to the country the terrors of war. Germany offered to guarantee the integrity and independence of the Kingdom to the full extent, and compensate for all damages which might be caused by the passage of the German troops. It is known that the Royal British Government in 1887 was resolved not to oppose the use of the right of way through Belgium under those conditions.
>
> The Belgian Government declined the repeated offer of the Imperial Government. Upon her and those Powers which instigated her to this attitude falls the responsibility for the fate which befell Belgium.

The reply concludes with the statement that the Imperial German Government made the first overtures for peace, and that the decision of acceptance rested with her adversaries. Having declined to accept the German offers, the Allies must bear "the full responsibility for the continuation of the bloodshed."

COMMENT FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

The exchange of the diplomatic notes between Germany and the Allies, of which the foregoing is a summary, has aroused world-wide comment. The general opinion of the neutral press and peoples is that the Allies' part in the correspondence is the more frank and definite, the more exact in its statement of historical facts, and therefore the more reliable and commendable. The two foremost personages representing the belligerent groups have also expressed their personal opinions on the official correspondence. These two personages are the German Kaiser and the British Prime Minister. On January 13 the following proclamation by the German Emperor was published in Berlin. It deserves printing in full as a part of the record, and as showing the temper and attitude of the German ruling caste:

THE KAISER'S PROCLAMATION

> Our enemies have dropped the mask. After refusing with scorn and hypocritical words of love for peace and humanity our honest peace offer, they have now, in their reply to the United States, gone beyond that and admitted their lust for conquest, the baseness of which is further enhanced by their calumnious assertions.
>
> Their aim is the crushing of Germany, the dismemberment of the Powers allied with us, and the enslavement of the freedom of Europe and the seas, under the same yoke that Greece, with gnashing of teeth, is now enduring.
>
> But what they could not achieve in thirty months of the bloodiest fighting and unscrupulous economic war they will also fail to accomplish in the future. Our glorious victories and our iron strength of will with which our fighting people at the front and at home have borne all hardships and distress guarantee that also in the future our beloved Fatherland has nothing to fear.
>
> Burning indignation and holy wrath will redouble the strength of every German man and woman, whether it is devoted to fighting, to work, or to suffering. We are ready for all sacrifices.
>
> The God who planted his glorious spirit of freedom in the

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hearts of our brave peoples will also give us and our loyal allies, tested in battle, the full victory over all the enemy lust for power and rage for destruction. WILHELM, I. R.

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS

On January 11 the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George, made one of the most striking speeches of the war in the great and ancient Guildhall of London. The speech forms a marked contrast to the almost passionate words of the German Emperor because it mingles wit and humor with its deep feeling. We quote two passages from this speech as reported verbatim by the enterprise of the New York "Times." These passages will give a good idea of the general spirit and character of the full address:

I have just returned from a council of war of the four great allied countries upon whose shoulders most of this terrible war falls. I cannot give you its conclusions. They might be information to the enemy. There were no delusions as to the magnitude of our task; neither were there any doubts about the results.

I think I can say what was the feeling of every man there. It was one of the most businesslike conferences I ever attended. We faced the whole situation, probed it thoroughly, and looked its difficulties in the face and made arrangements to deal with them. We separated feeling more confident than ever. All felt that if victory were difficult, defeat was impossible. There was no flinching, no wavering, no faint-heartedness, no infirmity of purpose.

There was a grim resolution at all costs that we must achieve the high aim with which we accepted the challenge of the Prussian military caste and rid Europe and the world forever of her menace. No country could have refused the challenge without the loss of honor. None could have rejected it without impairing national security. No one would have failed to take it up without forfeiting something which is of greater value to every free and self-respecting people than life itself. Those nations did not enter into the war lightly. They did not embark upon this enterprise without knowing what it really meant. They were not enticed by the prospects of immediate victory.

Take this country. The millions of our men who enlisted in the army enlisted after the German victories of August, 1914, when they knew the accumulated and concentrated power of the German military machine. That was when they placed their lives at the disposal of their country. What about the other lands? They knew what they were encountering; that they were fighting an organization which had been perfected for generations by the best brains of Prussia—perfected with one purpose, the subjugation of Europe.

Why did they do it? I passed through hundreds of miles of the beautiful land of France and of Italy, and as I did so I asked myself this question: Why did the peasants leave by myriads these sunny vineyards and corn-fields in France? Why did they quit these enchanting valleys, with their comfort, their security, their charm, in order to face the grim and wild horrors of the battlefield? They did it for one purpose, and one purpose only. They were not driven to the slaughter by kings. These are great democratic countries. No government would have lasted twenty-four hours that had forced them into an abhorrent war against their own free will. They embarked upon it because they knew the fundamental issue had been raised which no country could shirk without imperiling all that has been won in the centuries of the past and all that remains to be won in the ages of the future.

That is why, as the war proceeds and the German purpose becomes more manifest, the conviction is becoming deeper in the minds of those people that they must work their way through to victory in order to save Europe from an unspeakable despotism. That was the spirit that animated the Allied conference in Europe last week. . . .

I do not know what the national debt will be at the end of this war, but I will make a prediction: Whatever it is, what is added in real assets to the real riches of the nation will be infinitely greater than any debt we ever acquire. The resources of the nation in every direction have been developed and directed; the nation itself, disciplined, braced up, quickened, has become a more alert people. We have thrown off the useless tissues; we are a nation that has been taking exercise. We are a different people.

I will tell you another thing: the Prussian menace was a running mortgage which detracted from the value of our national security. Nobody knew what it meant. We know too well now. You could not tell whether it meant millions or hundreds of millions or thousands of millions, or how many of them. You could not tell that it would not mean ruin.

That mortgage will be cleared off forever—better security on a better foundation, safer security, and at a better rate of interest. The world will then be able, when this war is over, to attend to its business in peace. There will be no war or rumors of war to disturb and to distract. We can build up, we can reconstruct, we can till, we can cultivate and enrich, and the burden and terror and waste of war will have gone.

The peace and security for peace will be that the nations will band themselves together to punish the first peace-breaker who comes out.

LETTING THE POLICE LIGHT SHINE

ONE of the best shows given in New York City this year—including operas, plays, moving-picture shows, musical burlesques, and vaudeville performances—was given week before last in Carnegie Hall by members of the New York City police force. We should like to see this show travel to other cities as a challenge for them to match it if they can. There is more than one city in the country whose police force has made a show of itself, but not in this sense. Certainly this New York police show ought to be given in every part of the city, and it ought to fill a Broadway theater with nightly performances for several weeks.

The large stage of Carnegie Hall was filled with policemen in uniform. On one side of the stage was the police band; on the other was the police chorus. The show started with an Offenbach overture by the band, and it was played with the abandon of the amateur and the competence of the professional.

Then, after a brief announcement by Mr. Robert Erskine Ely (the directing head of the Civic Forum, under whose auspices this show was given), Mr. McAneny, formerly President of the New York City Board of Aldermen, introduced the Police Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Woods.

That speech of the Commissioner's was enough to explain to any intelligent citizen present why the great majority of the police force of New York are ready to go through fire and water under his leadership. With a sincerity that was proved by his humor, Mr. Woods disclaimed for himself the credit for the present fine condition of the force, and attributed it, first, to the character and ability of the men themselves, and, second, to the backing of the Mayor.

Commissioner Woods explained that he was asked to talk for thirty minutes, so that it would be clear to the audience that the evening was not to be devoted wholly to entertainment! He failed in that, for his speech was most entertaining as well as informing. He told of some of the new things that police work to-day involves. For example, there are seven hundred ex-convicts in New York City for whose welfare the police are charging themselves. For these men the police have found jobs, explaining in every instance to the employers that the man is an ex-convict, so that there shall be no misunderstanding and no danger from blackmail. Mr. Woods said he wanted it distinctly understood that the police were doing this, not for any sentimental reason, but because this was one of the best ways to check crime.

He told of his going up to Sing Sing to talk to the prisoners. He said it required as much nerve as anything he ever did. He addressed the prisoners as they were assembled for dinner, and he said he did not know whether he was going to get hand-claps or hisses or dishes. He was relieved to be greeted by applause. He explained to the convicts that the police were not waiting to hound them, to catch them in some new offense, and to run them to earth, but were ready to help them into a straight and decent life. And then he told these prisoners that they must do their part too. After his speech at the prison, he said, he heard two of the prisoners talking over the possibility of a baseball game between the Sing Sing nine and the police nine. A somewhat new attitude of the convicts to the "cops"! Mr. Woods said that he did not know what would happen if during such a game a member of the Sing Sing nine should start to

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steal second base. He asked his hearers, in conclusion, to hold the police up to high standards.

After the Commissioner's speech there was a brief concert by the band and the chorus. Last year we told of the organization of this chorus and quoted the words of praise of it from its leader, Mr. Safford. At this show those words of praise were thoroughly justified by the chorus's singing. The first thing that that chorus sang was the ode of Horace's, "Integer Vitæ"—"He Who Is Upright." When one recalls some of the events in the history of the New York police—events that now seem long past—the singing of this ode was very significant. And those men sang it with obvious understanding. Few men's choruses have such tenors. There was a quality in the voices of those policemen which somehow or other found its way to the tear ducts. And when they let themselves loose on Bullard's "Stein Song" or that most engaging Negro composition, Will Marion Cook's "Swing Along," the audience found them as irresistible as a crowd does when those same policemen undertake to keep them going in the right direction.

After the concert there was an exhibition of moving pictures. These showed some of the varieties of work that the police are called upon to do. The audience—now spectators—were especially responsive to the work of the police dogs, who were shown capturing sneak thieves. In the pictures were shown, too, the work of the harbor police and the police control of traffic, and there were some pictures designed graphically to instruct the public how to avoid the perils of crowded city streets.

Then, after the pictures, came an extraordinary exhibition of the calisthenics to which the police recruits are subjected. It made one breathless to watch the twoscore men or so who came out on the stage as they went through their violent exercise with incredible precision. How the men endured the fatiguing exercise the ordinary soft-muscled civilian could not comprehend. After the calisthenics were over those same men immediately proceeded to engage in violent wrestling contests, including exhibitions of jiu-jitsu. And then, not content with that, as if they were greedy for more activity, these men put on boxing gloves, and went at one another as if they were really in earnest, to show how blows could be warded off and assailants overcome.

In the middle of this in rushed two toughs—at least they appeared to be toughs, with hats drawn over their ears and collars turned up—and they immediately began pummeling one another. Suddenly a policeman in full uniform appeared, seized one, held him off, and with one arm wrestled with the other, while his cap was knocked off, and finally, by using the same wrestling motions that had been just exhibited, subdued both of these young ruffians and marched them off the stage, amid the applause of the spectators. With an exhibition of police drill and the singing of "America" the show ended.

This is the first of four so-called "Town Meetings" which the Civic Forum has planned to show some of the operations of city government. The next exhibit of this kind is to be of the Fire Department, on February 7.

We wonder what Chicago (which has recently been having a police scandal) or Boston or Philadelphia or St. Louis or San Francisco, or any other city of this country, can show along these lines.

WHY I DO NOT WANT MY BOY TO BE A MINISTER

IN our issue of November 15 we published an article on "Why I Do Not Want My Boy to be a Minister." Both ministers and laymen have written to us commenting upon the pessimistic views put forward by our minister-contributor and upon our editorial reply, The opinions which have been sent to us are as diverse as the regions from which they come. Three of these opinions we publish here in part. The first came to us from the pastor of a Presbyterian church in Michigan whose views on the opportunity for service existing in the present-day church seem to us both true and wholesome. He writes:

"I have just read the article entitled 'Why I Do Not Want My Boy to be a Minister,' by a minister. The article smells of that spirit expressed in a certain song, 'I Did Not Raise My Boy to be a Soldier.' It certainly has none of that tone and character revealed in those lives that blazed the trail through the swamps and over storm-swept mountains for the dust-stained race of men."

He then takes up some of the points against the ministerial profession which were raised by the writer of our first article on "Why I Do Not Want My Boy to be a Minister." Quoting the author with whom he disagrees, he continues:

"'I do not want my boy to be intellectually fettered.'

"It is to be hoped that the son will be less easily fettered than his father; in fact, that he will be of the unfetterable kind that breaks over every human intellectual fence on his way to the tableland of divine communion and likeness. I doubt if the Judsons, the Careys, the Spurgeons, the Finneys, the Beechers, the Jowetts, the Torreys, ever felt the intellectual fetters, though they have felt limitations within themselves.

"'I wish my boy to have a broad and liberal education.'

"The pulpit and church never were in more urgent need of just such education than now. The minister faces the problem of mastering every line of a broad and liberal education and of bringing the soul of it all to the man of the street, the man of the factory, the women that serve in the open or are the national force in the home; and in their language. The medical college and law school quoted by the writer of the article in question give to their students all the knowledge they have at hand, and send them out to further that information by facts had only by experience in the field. The seminary does nothing more, nothing less, and certainly does not desire that its students be echoes. God's men are not echoes, but voices. 'I am a voice crying in the wilderness.'

"When a man starts out to follow the Galilean and carry first aid to men in the trenches of life, he had better be sure he loves and will glory in long, grueling experiences; or retire behind the ammunition wagons where it is absolutely safe and remain a spectator.

"The man who accepts the calling of going out among men to carry the truth of God to them must not say, 'Mother, butter my bread; mother, make my bed for me.' He must expect to meet difficulty, misunderstandings, discouragements, and even persecutions and the uphill trail. Moreover, he must never allow the world to get the impression that he thinks he is getting it hard. The world hates a whiner; but it will love and follow brave men.

"'I do not want my boy to be a minister because of its social limitations.'

"If there is one thing above another that the world does not want, it is a teacher; if there is one thing the world hungers for, it is a brother. The brotherly, manly, sympathetic minister will have no lack of social fellowship. If a minister finds a lack of social fellowship, he had better not blame it on the calling, but on himself. The trouble experienced by too many ministers on this score arises from the fact that they assume to teach men. They not only assume to teach men, but they vaporize on evolution, beginnings, suppositions, and unfinished and growing theories. Man does not care so much where he came from and how as he does for the fact that he is here, what he is headed for, and how to succeed. Men want no minister's theories and doubts and unbelief, they want a brother who has faith and hope and a measure of ability to work these forces into every-day life. Man will give little social notice to a teacher, but he will give his life for a brother.

"If the minister of Jesus Christ is propelled by the driving force of a great love, a consuming love for God and his fellowmen, he will not complain of the way, nor advise his one son, or ten sons, to avoid the ministry of the Son of God."

From a doctor in Iowa we have received a letter written from the point of view of a layman who is familiar both with

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the country church of to-day and the country church of thirty years ago. This writer sympathizes strongly with the complaints of our contributor who decided that the pulpit was no place for his son. He writes:

"As a layman, not a member of any church, but a fairly regular attendant, I agree most heartily with the minister's point of view.

"You say, 'It is true that a minister is as free to investigate the truth as the physician, and he is as free to *teach* what he believes to be truth as most teachers or journalists;' but I do not believe he is *trained* to do either. The minister says that when the boy enters the theological seminary he notices the weight of a dead hand; conformity rather than investigation is the keynote. The seminary is founded to propagate certain beliefs and perpetuate certain forms of polity.

"My father was an uneducated man, but a firm believer in certain sectarian doctrines. He was what was then termed a 'local preacher.' I recall even the language of many of his 'sermons.' During my teens I read some of his books, under his encouragement, for he had an ambition to make a minister of me. To-day I listen to sermons and they seem an echo of what I heard and read thirty years ago. I never hear a word of what modern science has done to better mankind physically or morally.

"During later years I have counted several ministers among my most intimate friends. They seem almost totally ignorant of human physiology or anatomy, and, I think, also of psychology. In discussing 'The Inside of the Cup' with one of these friends one day, he said, 'People would never think of most of the things discussed in that book if such men as Churchill would not write that kind of stuff.' A good neighbor of mine asked her minister to explain some passages of Scripture, and was told not to bother her head about it, for 'such things are only for we ministers to study.'

"These instances represent an all-too-frequent attitude of the ministry to leave things as they are. Too many of them, especially in the country and small town churches, are inclined to 'draw their breath and their salary,' and not an oversupply of either. I believe the fault is in the training.

"When I sit and listen—as it becomes my lot to do—to ministers preaching in small country towns, and to too small congregations; when they often do not even use ordinarily good grammatical construction of sentences; when I listen, as I recently did, to the revolting details of a murder in order to illustrate what is meant by sin—then I wish I had stayed away and read once more Pope's 'Essay on Man,' Doyle's 'Tomlinson,' an Outlook editorial, or Riley's 'Romancin'."

"I cannot but feel there is something woefully lacking somewhere when I recall that the one country minister I have known in the past five years, who dared do some thinking and talking not strictly on the lines of established habit of the church, was obliged to resign the ministry. I believe the minister who does not want his son to be a minister is right when he realized that the system of producing ministers is at fault.

"There are hundreds of thousands of men to-day outside the church. We would like to 'do our bit' of good in the world, and indeed we try to do so. But we feel the 'weight of a dead hand' too often when we enter the church door.

"Please can't somebody produce some good live preachers and send them to our country churches?"

A writer from New York State who is not only a minister but the father of a minister has found conditions in the church very different from those observed by the doctor from whose letter we have just quoted. His account of his experiences as a minister speaks for itself:

"I have now been over thirty-one years in the ministry of the same ecclesiastical body. I have had three pastorates, one of four years, one of eight and a half, and this present one of nineteen years thus far. My only boy has chosen the same lifework as his father. Both of us are happy in the ministry and have no wish that we had chosen otherwise. So much for that.

"I do not believe that there is any freer place for a free man than the Christian pulpit. It is not true that the Church does not want the truth. It is not true that the minister is unable 'to have the scientific attitude and devotion to the truth.' Indeed, no other kind of minister can maintain himself to-day in any self-respecting congregation. It is not a question of scientific attitude so much as it is a question of personality and method. Some ministers who have this 'scientific attitude' would fail anywhere because of personal qualities and of irrational methods. Men may be very scientific in their attitude to the *truth* and at the same time be utterly gumptionless in their attitude to preaching the truth. Their *ministry* is most unscientific, and if they fail, as they usually do, they are apt to conclude that the failure is because of their devotion to the truth. On the other hand, there are ministers who have not caught the scientific spirit. I suppose there are physicians and lawyers and other professional men who are behind the times. But if there are, it is not because of their professions, but because of themselves.

"It is sheer cant to say that my boy 'would leave the inspiriting breezes of this free investigation with truth,' in the ministry. He might, indeed, leave those 'breezes,' but it would be his fault if he did. If he is a weakling, unable to stand up and fight for the truth of God wherever that truth is found, then he is not wanted in the ministry. And if he seeks an easy life, expecting that his way will be smooth and that he will never find any opposition to his preaching, again he is not desired in the pulpit. I wish that this frequently expressed notion that the minister's life is one continued slavery to mediæval thought and a perpetual martyrdom to antiquated ideas might receive its just recompense of reward. It is false. Human nature in the pew is made of the same stuff as human nature in the pulpit. It is the man who counts. And any failure in the ministry is usually preceded by a more important failure, namely, the failure of the *man* who may be the minister.

"Then our old friend the 'dead line' looms up on the horizon of your contributor's vision. The eternal bogey! There is no dead *line* until the *minister* is 'dead.' Of course there are exceptions. I am not pretending that there is no injustice and no ingratitude, but the rule is otherwise. If the average minister (I am speaking now from experience) would take to himself the criticisms and complaints he offers of the ministry, he might find some of his problems solved surprisingly well. In short, this perennial accusation which is brought against the profession of the Christian ministry seems to proceed upon the theory that because a man becomes a preacher of the Gospel he has a right to expect that the Lord will overlook his personal inadequacies and assure to him 'success' whether or no, simply because he has been so pious as to give himself to this calling. In the long run, this is a pretty just old world, whether in the ministry or out of it.

"But the third point in your contributor's article is to me the most wonderful. 'Unnecessary social limitations'! Goodness gracious! I have often wished that there were some such limitations. It would be a relief to have a little more time to one's self. A lonely occupation! I have always understood that kings were rather lonely. But ministers of Christ? Why, if they live at all, they live in the thick of things. Again it is not the profession but the man who is to be blamed. If a minister makes himself a thing apart, he surely may. But how can a man be lonely in the sense your correspondent means when he gives himself to the best things in his community, mingling with men in the promotion of their best interests, sharing their anxieties, and trying to help them in their perplexities, and working shoulder to shoulder with them for the solution of their problems? Lonely, indeed! It is an experience in the ministry that I have never been conscious of.

"Let me say, in conclusion, that the ministry to me has been one long happiness. Not for a minute have I regretted going into it. I did not expect to find in it half of the joy I have found there. I know of no profession, although I dislike that term, in which a man who is a man can put all of his best and freest powers to work for a larger purpose. I am thankful to God that my boy *is* a minister. C."

After reading these letters and the others that have come to us, we are inclined to believe that our correspondents have proved thoroughly only one point—that is, the opportunities in the ministry are just as big as and no bigger than the men who make them.

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THE AMERICANIZATION OF A BRITISH INSTITUTION

BY HENRY HOYT MOORE

TIME brings its revenges for every international gibe. A century ago Sydney Smith asked, sarcastically, "Who reads an American book?" And certainly the Britons of that time did not indulge in any such amusement. If now we in turn ask, without acerbity, "Who reads a British book?" the answer must be, "Mainly we Americans." British authors in almost every department of literature look to our side of the ocean for their widest circle of readers. Was it not Herbert Spencer who found encouragement, when seeking to bring out his *magnum opus*, in the myriad readers of America? Has it not been in America that Mrs. Humphry Ward has found her real public, from the days of "Robert Elsmere" to the issuance of the latest product of her genius? And is it not in these United States that Mr. Britling will really see it through for Mr. Wells, so far as the rewards of his literary industry are concerned? The British author may have his own public in mind, perhaps, as he writes, but that ungrateful moiety of his readers would let him starve. He looks for the substantial recognition that he rightly covets to the booksellers of New York, not of York—of Boston, Massachusetts, not of Boston, England; and to the mail-order houses that supply the prairie dwellers of the West, not to the distributing agencies of his own tight little island.

And now the offices of that solid British institution, the Encyclopædia Britannica,[1] have been moved from Cambridge University, England, to New York City, and the latest edition of the work, it is announced, has been printed in Chicago. No doubt the explanation of this remarkable change of base lies partly in the tremendous convulsion that has turned England into a munition factory and stopped most of its ordinary wheels of industry. But even before the war, ten times as many sets of the Britannica, it seems, were sold here as in the land of its birth. And it is a curious fact that the Britannica found appreciative friends in America even in the days of the fathers of the Republic. It is stated on reputable authority that Washington owned a copy of the first edition, for which he paid cash, after failing to obtain a set through taking a "chance" in one of the lotteries—perhaps at a county fair—which were in his time regarded as entirely proper and commendable. One of the entries in his diary reads, as thus reported, "Took chance in Encyc. Brit.—lost," and another, "Bought Encyc. Brit." Alexander Hamilton was also an owner of the Britannica, and Thomas Jefferson is said to have read the work wisely and well, as evinced by certain quotations from it.

In those days the Encyclopædia Britannica was certainly not prepared especially for the American public. Its genesis in Edinburgh, Scotland, made this impossible. It was first published there in 1768, under the auspices of a "Society of Gentlemen." Strangely enough, most of the work involved in the preparation of this first edition was done by three self-made men, who would no doubt have disowned the appellation of "gentleman" in the sense of a man of means and leisure. MacFarquhar, an Edinburgh printer, published the book and sold it in parts issued weekly at sixpence a copy; Bell, an engraver, helped finance the undertaking and engraved all the pictures for the work; and Smellie, a proof-reader, wrote many of the articles and prepared the whole work for the press. Smellie was a man of parts and was a friend of Burns the poet, and Burns paid this tribute to him:

> "His uncombed grizzly locks, wild staring, thatched
> A head for thought profound and clear unmatched."

The evolution of the work thus begun by these three hard-headed Scotchmen forms a story as romantic as any in the history of book-making. As first planned, the Encyclopædia Britannica was designed as a "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences." Its popularity was such—some twelve thousand sets of the first edition being sold, a very large issue for those days—that in a few years a new edition was called for. The redoubtable Smellie refused to have anything to do with this second edition, because, forsooth, it was decided to include history and biography in it, and that did not suit his stern sense of the fitness of things for such a book. One reads with regret, and yet with a certain admiration of an unbending character, that, because of his exacting ideals of what should go into the Encyclopædia Britannica, he refused an offer from the publishers that would have made him a rich man, and dropped out of the history of the work. What would have been his dismay at the all-inclusive character of the most recent phase of the great work which he fathered!

The first edition comprised only three volumes. The inclusion of history and biography largely expanded the second edition, bringing it up to ten volumes. A third edition was soon under way; this, completed in 1797, consisted of eighteen huge tomes. By this time the Britannica had fairly struck its gait; and it maintained for several generations the dignified appearance and the general plan that now characterized it. Those were the days when bulk counted for much in the rating of a book; and the subscribers to the Britannica of that time certainly "got their money's worth" in size.

The first edition of the Britannica was not mainly the work of scholars as such; the editor of the second and third editions, James Tytler, was a man of fine education, who preferred the practice of letters to that of medicine. He was no dry-as-dust recluse, however, but was a militant reformer. He attacked the British excise system with such effect that he was forced to flee to America while his great Encyclopædia was still going through the press. Thus one of the founders of the Britannica sought asylum in a country which later was to become the chief promoter and user of the work. Tytler bequeathed a tradition of scholarship to the Britannica which has characterized it ever since. This tradition was soon matched by another—that of liberal payment to the scholars and other eminent men who now began to contribute the special articles for which the Britannica was to become famous. Archibald Constable, Sir Walter Scott's publisher, became associated with the work at the inception of its fifth edition. He induced Sir Walter, it is said, to drop the writing of "Waverley" for a while in order to contribute to the Britannica. Scott wrote the article on the "Drama," and the magic of his name kept this article in the Encyclopædia for nearly half a century without revision. And Constable, perhaps with a touch of the extravagance that afterwards led to his failure in business, set the high-water mark of generosity in paying for his articles by sending Professor Dugald Stewart the at that time unheard-of sum of £1,700 (nearly $8,500) for his article on Philosophy. But then the article was really a book in itself. It occupied 423 pages of the Encyclopædia—representing at least two volumes of an ordinary octavo work.

At the other end of the scale of payment was that received by a well-known American for his article on a subject concerning which he is a recognized authority. He returned the liberal check sent to him, with the statement that, as he was a Government employee and had learned what he had told in his article mainly while in the service of the Government, he did not feel justified in accepting payment for his contribution!

Men of the highest celebrity have felt honored by invitations to write for the Britannica. Few men have been able to resist the implied compliment of a request to write for this celebrated compendium of knowledge. Rudyard Kipling is said to have been one of the few. Invited to write about the late Lord Roberts, Kipling is stated to have declined with thanks, on the ground that he was a hero-worshiper, that Roberts was one of his heroes, and that therefore he could not write the kind of judicial review that would be called for by a work like the Britannica.

One of the shortest contributions to a work remarkable for the length of some of its monographs was the contribution of

[1] The Encyclopædia Britannica. A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, and General Information. Eleventh Edition. Handy Volume Issue. 29 vols. The Encyclopædia Britannica Company, New York.

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King Edward of England to the Britannica. This was in the article on Knighthood. King Edward permitted an artist to make paintings of several of the gorgeous decorations bestowed by various orders of knighthood which were in his collection in Windsor Castle. The final arrangement of these in the Britannica's pages was personally directed by the King, who wrote for the page of pictures the caption, "Orders of Knighthood, arranged in accordance with His Majesty's wishes and command." The King was particularly desirous that the Victorian Order, instituted by himself, should be correctly illustrated for the Britannica.

Speaking of royalty reminds one of the later development in the popularization of the Encyclopædia—namely, the placing of it in the hands of the subscribers on the installment plan of purchase. This is especially a feature of the disposal of the Handy Volume Edition, eighty-five per cent of the American purchasers of that edition subscribing to it on that plan. Nevertheless, this method has been popular in England also, and the story is told that a set of the Britannica went into Windsor Castle in this way—the purchase of course being made by one of the less opulent princes of the blood royal! An American lady, the wife of a railway king, once went into the offices of the Britannica in New York City and asked, after examining the work, "What classes purchase this book by the installment plan?" "Madam," was the diplomatic reply, "we never give particulars as to the names of those who buy through the installment plan, but I can assure you that people of every class and rank find it convenient to purchase by this method." "Very well, then you may send me a set on that plan of payment," was the decision of the multi-millionaire's wife.

The criticism has often been directed against the Britannica that it was a British publication and that it paid scant attention to things American. In earlier days this criticism might have been valid. But when an American undertook the production of the tenth edition the Americanization of the Britannica began—later to be still more accentuated by the removal of the publication and printing offices to the United States. In that edition a large number of the articles on American subjects were written by representative Americans.

By this time the vast majority of the Britannica's subscribers were Americans, and the importance of treating American subjects from the American point of view became still more strongly impressed upon the managers. They adopted a novel means of making the British editor of the eleventh edition, Mr. Hugh Chisholm, acquainted with the American environment. He was invited to take a year's vacation in the United States, to be spent in visiting all sections of the country. This he did, and the broader outlook of the eleventh edition on things American can no doubt be traced to the influence of this visit. Not only was the example of the tenth edition in giving American subjects to American writers followed in the eleventh edition, but more and more were competent specialists found in America to write on general subjects. As an instance it may be remarked that, though Great Britain has more Mohammedans among her subjects than any other Power, yet it was in an American University (that of Chicago) that a man regarded as the greatest authority on Islam was sought and found to write for the Encyclopædia the important article on Mohammedanism.

The American manager of the Britannica one day made a lucky discovery for the work and for his countrymen. He found that by printing the book on an exceedingly thin, tough paper he could overcome the chief objection of many readers to the Encyclopædia. They disapproved of the huge bulk of the volumes. Space in an ordinary American home is at a premium. By the use of India paper the size of the volumes could be cut down more than half. Later he made another important discovery even more valuable for the vast mass of his countrymen. He found that the size of the page itself could be reduced, with a further saving in space, and, still more important, with a very considerable saving in price.

The full-size library edition of this great Encyclopædia was a somewhat expensive luxury. Many households could not afford the luxury even in the simplest binding. How was this great work to be made a truly popular one in price?

It was here that an art that was unknown in the days of the Britannica's beginnings came to the aid of the American manager. By photography the treasures wrapped up in the 30,000 odd pages of the big Britannica could be reduced to a smaller size with a guarantee of absolute accuracy such as could not be obtained in any reprint. On experiment it was found that the page could be so reduced that 64 pages could be printed on a sheet, where only 16 of the larger size could be printed. Here was a possible economy of the greatest importance. The work was begun. Four pages on one photographic plate were all that could be made consistently with the best results. Nearly 8,000 large dry plates must be used in reproducing the edition. As a matter of fact, nearly twice that number were actually used, in order to insure absolute perfection of every typographical detail. A large plant was kept busy for a year on this photographic work alone. And both this work and the huge order for press-work and binding—one of the largest contracts of the sort ever placed in America—were executed in Chicago. Truly, westward the star of empire has taken its course in the successive editions of the Britannica.

This American Handy Volume Britannica is before me as I write. It is certainly a handsome, an impressive, and a remarkably compact set of books. The individual volumes can easily and comfortably be held in one hand as one reads. The paper is thin but strong, the presswork is excellent, the illustrations are clear, the binding is strong, serviceable, and workmanlike.

But is this new, American edition legible as thus reduced? Fairly to answer this question one must remember that legibility in type depends a good deal on what we are accustomed to read and upon the light we read by. The child, reading slowly, demands large letters with lines widely spaced. The adult, reading rapidly, takes in many words intuitively at a glance. The reader of the daily paper is accustomed to small type and finds no inconvenience in deciphering even the "agate" of the small advertisements. The type of the Handy Volume Britannica is larger than that in which most daily newspapers are set. Even the type used for citations, bibliographies, etc., is as large as that of the average "want" advertisement. It is also much sharper and clearer than that of the average daily paper. Read in a good light, as all print should be, it is for most eyes thoroughly legible. Of course if an occasional reader finds it fatiguing, he has an easy remedy in a reading-glass for the specially small type. It may be added that that monumental and most useful French encyclopædia, Larousse's "Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIX Siècle," is printed in smaller type than that of the Handy Volume Britannica.

These little volumes seem so convenient that one wishes that the late President of the Chinese Republic, Yuan Shih-kai, could have seen them. To what heights of enthusiasm would he have risen regarding them when he could say this about the larger-size Britannica:

> This wonderful little book, which I could hide in my former sleeve [this was after the President of China had adopted European dress], tells me more about my own country and people than I ever knew before. It is truer than all our books, and I shall seek to have it translated.

Thus the East meets the West at last in commendation of this Anglo-American book. Another noteworthy fact in considering this coalescence is that the people of China's great-little neighbor, Japan, subscribe to more copies of the Encyclopædia Britannica than do the people of any of Great Britain's colonies—and pay for them more promptly than does the average subscriber in our own land, which sends this literary boon to the appreciative Orient.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that, though the Encyclopædia Britannica is now published, produced, and distributed almost entirely in America, the manufacture of the Handy Volume edition will soon cease. The great war has not only caused the transfer of the entire plant to America, but the long tentacles of that stupendous struggle have reached to the United States and stopped the production of India paper, on which this edition is printed. That paper is made from flax; flax can no longer be procured in quantities sufficient for the paper required by an edition of this great work. From this statement the forehanded book-lover may extract his own moral.

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"THE LION OF FLANDERS"

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE SLAVE RAIDS IN BELGIUM

BY ALFRED NOYES

THE worst outrage that can be wreaked upon mankind has at last been wreaked on the wounded body of a country whose only crime was its scrupulous adherence both to the letter and the spirit of international law. The only crime of Belgium was that she kept her word and desired to maintain her neutrality.

From the very first Belgium, as a little neutral country, has turned her eyes with a noble faith towards the greatest of neutrals. Every American, I think, might feel proud of the pathetic confidence of his little Belgian brother, manifested in such a passage as this from a well-known Belgian writer. He is describing the first encounter of the Burgomaster Max with the German bullies:

> On sait de quel front le premier magistrat communal accueillit les rodomontades allemandes. Les jonckers croyaient l'intimider en jetant leurs revolvers sur la table en manière d'exorde à la discussion. D'un même geste ostentatoire, Max déposa devant lui son stylographe. *Le sourire ironique dont le ministre des États-Unis souligna cette riposte, n'échappa point aux subordonnés de Sixt von Arnim, et, peut-être pour la première fois de leur vie, les bravaches se trouvèrent tout babas.* On n'avait pas prévu, dans leurs manuels d'invasion, comment un bourgmestre pouvait répondre à une brutalité renouvelée de l'ancêtre Brenn.[1]

In this case, the reply was, in fact, a terrible menace to Germany. A thousand years hence her crime will be written upon the rocks for the execration of all mankind. The sword can never obliterate one letter of that writing. And, surely, it should make Americans proud to realize that the note of confidence in the passage I have quoted was addressed to their own Nation as to "the big brother." Its sincerity is all the more clear because it is not made directly. It is a side-glance, a pressure of the hand on the big brother's arm.

It took England a long time to prepare; but she is doing her utmost now. I have seen the roads of France pouring the whole might of the British Empire towards Belgium; and I have heard the continuous sound of the guns, like the sound of the Atlantic in storm against the coasts of Maine, unbroken for a single moment, pounding their difficult way onward, foot by foot. I have seen our wounded coming back from the trenches, and smelled the chloroform in a score of villages. I have seen the little wooden crosses in our graveyards—not scores or hundreds, but thousands of them—close up to the trenches; and the men digging new graves by the hundred in readiness, while the shells whined above them to provide new tenants for the clay. And I think I have heard, occasionally, the big brother saying in his sleep that all the nations—including his little brother—have "sinned equally," and that we are "all war-mad."

And now comes the final outrage. Americans knew something of the meaning of slavery. Have they forgotten?

But they have never known a slavery like this, where innocent men are suddenly torn away from their families, in the heart of a highly civilized community, and set to work against the lives of their own people. It is the crowning infamy of Germany, the most damning indictment of her civilization, that she should have perpetrated this appalling horror.

But the world has supped so full on horrors that it seems impossible to convey all that this new crime means. Does the big brother realize that women and children, at this hour, throw themselves in agony before the trains that are carrying their husbands and sons and fathers away into this new slavery; that even the destinations of the slaves are unknown; and that thousands are simply lost, probably forever, to those whom they love, for it becomes more and more difficult to trace them in their enforced wanderings?

THE EVIDENCE

I have had exceptional opportunities for obtaining the full history of this latest German outrage from the lips of some of the most responsible Belgian citizens, including one of the most distinguished members of the University of Louvain. The evidence proves conclusively that the crime had been long premeditated, and that it is part of the general scheme of German domination. I feel that it is something like a duty to present this evidence to American readers.

Let me, first of all, destroy at once any illusion that this slave system has been forced upon the Germans. They declare that they have adopted it for humanitarian reasons in order to help the unemployed. This is perhaps the most hypocritical lie in history; and it is the only defense offered by the Germans. It is well, then, that the reader should have the complete answer before him at once, and that he should read what follows in the light of that answer. The Germans have taken a very large proportion of students, teachers, and business men who were not only engaged in comparatively well paid work, but also had money of their own. They were expressly invited by the Germans themselves to bring this money with them in the preliminary notice announcing that they were to be called up. Moreover, the Germans deliberately shut down, in many cases, the perfectly innocent business upon which these men were engaged, in order to create for Germany the excuse she needed.

The history of the whole affair can be stated briefly.

In a placard issued on the 2d of September, 1914, Baron von der Goltz, the Acting Governor-General of Belgium, relieved the fears of the Belgians by saying: "I ask no one to renounce his patriotic sentiments; but I expect from you all a reasonable submission and an absolute obedience to the orders of the Governor-General." This placard was posted in Brussels.

In November, 1914, the Belgian refugees in Holland were actually invited to return to Belgium. The Germans pledged themselves to restore "normal conditions." An official declaration was made by Baron von Huelne, military governor of Antwerp, and read in all the parish churches of the city. "Young men," it declared, "need have no fear of being deported to Germany, either to be enrolled in the army or to be subjected to forced labor."

Baron von der Goltz announced that this declaration applied to the whole country, and he made this solemn promise to Cardinal Mercier, in the presence of two German staff officers and the private secretary of the Cardinal.

FIRST MEASURES OF PERSECUTION

These promises were not kept; for they were German promises. They were followed in quick succession by the forced striking of the Belgian flag, the suppression of the Belgian colors in Brussels and in the provinces, the forbidding of the *Te Deum* on the name day of the King, of the sale of portraits of the royal family, and of the playing or singing of the national anthem. Then came the obligation to use the German language, together with the German school inspection. All this was done, of course, to destroy so far as possible not only the patriotism but the nationality, the soul, of Belgium. Large numbers tried to escape over the Dutch border. But electric wires (death-dealing to any who tried to cross them) were posted all along the frontier, and the population was entrapped completely. It became more and more difficult to obtain news of what was happening behind the electric death barrier.

THE FIRST OUTRAGES ON THE WORKING PEOPLE

At the end of April, 1915, facts of the utmost gravity were brought to the knowledge of the Belgian Government. Workmen had been persecuted, and even tortured, for refusing to do work of a military character for the Germans. The demand

[1] "We know with what courage our first city magistrate met the German braggadocio. The Junkers thought they could intimidate him by throwing their revolvers on the table at the outset of the discussion. With the same bold gesture, Max laid his stylograph before him. The ironical smile with which the United States Minister noted this retort did not escape the notice of the subalterns of Sixt von Arnim; and perhaps for the first time in their lives the bullies found themselves made to appear silly. No one had warned them, in their manuals of instruction as to an invasion, that a burgomaster might dare to reply to a brutality like that of the ancient Brenn repeated in modern times" [the reference is to the act of Brennus, who, after taking Rome, demanded a ransom and threw his sword into the scales when the gold was weighed, saying, "Woe to the conquered!"].

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that they should do this, of course, was in direct defiance of international law.

The railways, which were now the most important part of the German military machine, were run by German workmen till April, 1915, when the resources of German man power were running low and the men were recalled to their military depots. Belgian workmen were called upon to take their places; but they refused to assist the enemy.

Starvation and imprisonment failed to force them into submission as completely as the former offers of payment; and one hundred and ninety workmen were then deported to Germany, where they were treated like convicts and cruelly tortured. The nineteenth report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry gave the story of their martyrdom in full. A month later the same methods of "frightfulness" were employed at Malines. The men of the "arsenal" were taken from their houses and brought to the workshops under military escort. Still they refused to obey, and the German method of terrorization was once more applied; for not only these workmen but the whole town was sentenced to punishment. A poster signed "von Bissing" and dated May 30, 1915, stated that "*the town of Malines must be punished as long as the required number of workmen have not resumed work.*" Let American citizens in their great free Republic consider for a moment this amazing iniquity, crowning even the other iniquity.

The same methods were adopted at the same time with the workmen of factories at Ghentbrugge, Jupille, Courtrai, Roulers, and many other places. Lieutenant-General Graf von Westarp issued a proclamation to the citizens of Ghent stating that "the attitude of certain factories which refuse to work for the German army under the pretext of patriotism proves that a movement is afoot to create difficulties to the German army." The reasoning of this is as naïve as it is cynically oblivious to international law. "If such an attitude is maintained," he continued, "I will hold the communal authorities responsible, and the population will have itself to blame if the great liberties granted to it until now are suspended."

The innocent civilian population of Belgium, however, obeying every other demand of their uninvited visitors, justly and honorably refused to work for the German military machine against the lives of their own sons and husbands in the trenches. The demand was unspeakably infamous, grotesquely infamous—the sort of demand that might have been made by a devil suffering from softening of the brain. But the threats with which it was accompanied were meant in grim earnest, and one by one they were carried out till the crucifixion of Belgium was completed.

In the very face of the generous efforts made on her behalf by the American people, in the face of the considered judgment of the whole civilized world, Belgium was subjected—as I shall show—to a slave system without parallel in the annals of mankind. Even the German Chancellor admitted that the invasion of Belgium was an injustice which the Germans would do their best to repair when the war was over. There are in every country followers of this kind of logic, who declare that this kind of necessity is paramount in war. But if this first injustice of invasion and murder was a necessity (and it was a necessity, of course, only to Germany, certainly not to Belgium), what will history say of this enslavement of an innocent people? And what does America say?

THE GERMAN LEGALIZATION OF FORCED LABOR

Up to this time there had been no special German decree on the forced enlistment of Belgian workmen. As late as the 25th of July, 1915, Governor von Bissing issued a placard telling the people that "they should never be compelled to do anything against the interests of their country."

But this was as hypocritical as the earlier enticements of the German authorities; for they had already prepared the ground for the wholesale deportations which are now being carried out.

Von Bissing announced on August 10, 1915, that any one dependent on public charity who refused to undertake work "without sufficient reason" should be given from fourteen days' to six months' imprisonment. "*Any one encouraging such refusal to work by granting relief would be liable to a fine of five hundred pounds or a year's imprisonment.*"

I do not know what the American Relief Organization thinks of this remarkable decree; but it certainly gives the lie to the humanitarian professions of the German authorities, and makes their sordid purpose quite unmistakable.

This decree, however, left it to the Belgian tribunals to decide what reasons were sufficient. On May 2, 1916, the decision was taken out of their hands and placed in those of the German military authorities. This meant, of course, that all Belgian labor was now entirely at the disposal of the German army. Step by step the process had been completed. The machinery of the slave system was ready and waiting for the touch on the lever.

On May 13 another decree was issued, whereby "the governors, military commanders, and chiefs of districts are allowed to order the unemployed to be taken by force to the spots where they have to work." Hitherto there had been no forced labor outside Belgium. But now, not only were the Belgians to submit to Germany's enforced visit, with its accompaniment of fire and massacre and midnight murder, but they themselves were to be taken out of their own country by force to work as slaves for the invader, in an alien land.

In the whole range of human history there has been no injustice like this. The Kaiser's heart "bled," we were told, over the invasion which harrowed the conscience of his Chancellor. What philosophy has brought balm to those two great men? Or were they always liars and hypocrites? It is the most contemptible recorded act of any nation or any tribe of savages, ignoble beyond belief, the final evidence that Germany is dead. The Germans fight duels, and they talk of warlike chivalry. But where is their chivalry to the little nation, this David among the nations, that dared to face the whole might of Germany in arms rather than break her word? Only a Germany whose soul was dead could have done this thing, a Germany dead beyond hope of resurrection.

About the middle of last October the German Minister Helfferich announced in the Reichstag that forced labor would now be imposed on the population of the occupied territory; and the General Headquarters of the German army issued a notice to all the communes of Flanders. This notice warned all those "who are fit to work that they may be forced to do so, *even outside their place of residence*, if they are obliged to have recourse to public charity either for themselves or for those dependent on them."

Refusal to work in these circumstances is punished with three months' imprisonment or a fine of ten thousand marks. The slave raids had already begun at Bruges, and they were extended after October 12 to Alost, Termonde, Ghent, Courtrai, Mons, Nivelles, Florennes, Antwerp, and finally Brussels, where the first deportation was announced for November 18.

THE METHOD

Let those who bow down and worship before the idol of efficiency take note that the method of this devilry was—for temporal purposes—quite efficient. The Germans had tried for some time to obtain information about the unemployed. The National Relief Committee and the municipalities who kept the lists refused to hand them over, despite threats and—frequently—the use of force. They were then subjected to blackmail. So anxious were the Germans to relieve the distress of the "unemployed" that they fined the city of Bruges 200,000 marks outright, with 20,000 marks for every day's delay in producing the lists. The members of the municipality were arrested and imprisoned. Still failing to obtain the lists, however, the Germans used the *electoral lists and their own lists of men of military age, or rounded up the able-bodied men in the streets.* The philosophy of this method, perhaps, was that, if they deported all these whom they could find, there might be more work for the unemployed whom they could not find. It would not be too curious a piece of reasoning for the logic of Prussia or the humanitarianism of the German army.

The men were usually called together at some mustering place, where they were examined as to their fitness for certain kinds of work, lack of employment not being a factor one way or the other. In many cases, indeed, the unemployed were sent back to their homes. Rich and poor alike were deported, and skilled artisans—who never lacked employment—were usually preferred. In some places every able-bodied man was taken.

Only twenty-four hours were allowed between the calling up and the deportation, and this time had to be spent in preparing

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a special outfit, particulars of which were given, together with the announcement which I mentioned above, that "money could be taken." Surely a generous, a dangerously generous, excess of the spirit of liberty!

The new slaves were then torn away from their families, herded into cattle trucks, and sent off to unknown destinations. It is known, however, that large numbers are conveyed to some places behind the German lines in France, and that they are digging trenches both in France and in Belgium, helping to construct aerodromes, and doing other kinds of military work. Others were deported to Germany, as is attested by the numerous trains passing through Herbestal. But the destination of the great majority of individuals is unknown, and they are completely lost to their families, who, in turn, may be forced from their present place of residence long before they meet again. It seems doubtful whether many of these broken families will ever be reunited. But the Kaiser's "bleeding heart" will, no doubt, subdue their homelier griefs into a becoming silence. So august are the sorrows of Emperors!

At Ghent and Antwerp the men were taken to concentration camps and invited to sign agreements to work in Germany at the munificent rate of threepence a day, *part of which was to be deducted for their food*. The agreement was described as "voluntary." Then, in the decree published at Antwerp on November 2, follows the sublimely naïve declaration that "those refusing to sign the voluntary agreement will be immediately deported to Germany. The point of destination will be some place in Germany. The workmen will be distributed among the German factories, where they will have to work."

Undoubtedly the German devil is suffering from a progressive softening of the brain; for his stupidity is as appalling as his brutality. The throbbings of the heavy brain can be followed by a child. There is obvious method in his deeds, however, though his thoughts contradict one another. "Every deported workman," said the Belgian bishops, "is another soldier for the German army," for the Belgians so deported release others for the front.

The Belgians refused, almost without exception, to sign "the voluntary agreement." Some of them were promptly deported. Others were starved into "voluntary" submission after they had been deprived of food for two or three days.

But those who were deported, unexhausted by starvation, showed all the sublime courage of their nation, a little nation which has leaped to the first rank among all the nations of history during these tragic years of war. For Belgium, at least, is immortal now with Greece and Rome, a beacon light of civilization. And as her sons were carried away into their temporal captivity all along the railway lines there fluttered "scraps of paper" of another sort, which had been thrown out by the deportees. They bore the legend, "*Wy zullen nooit werken voor den Duitsch, noch onzen naam op papier zitten. Lang leve Konig Albert!*" (We will never work for the Germans and never sign an agreement. Long live King Albert!)

Within a week more than fifteen thousand of these men were taken from Flanders. In the Mons district twenty-five per cent of the male population has been carried away. *And this wholesale deportation continues.* Five train-loads cross the frontier daily. The Germans say they need three hundred and fifty thousand men.

In the slave trains they are treated worse than cattle. Sixty men are crammed into a wagon for forty. The wagons are open to wind and rain, and no food, or very little, is provided. Yet as these trains of slaves (who can never be slaves while life remains to them) roll into the stranger's land the silent crowds who watch them hear the thunder of their national songs; hear a nobler music than all the art of Germany could ever produce; hear these prisoners that are kings, chanting the "Brabaconne" and "The Lion of Flanders."

"We used to think that music crude," said a Belgian to me recently, "but we cannot hear it now without tears."

"*Après des siècles d'esclavage,*
Le Belge sortant du tombeau
A reconquis par son courage
Son nom, ses droits, et son drapeau;
Et ta main, souveraine et fière,
Peuple, désormais indompté,
Grava sur ta vieille bannière
Le Roi, la Loi, la Liberté."

And what a symphony is there, transcending anything that the imagination of Beethoven conceived! There, over the sobs and cries of the women and children, with the mutter of the redeeming guns already upon the horizon, rises that mighty chorus, as the trains move out with their triumphing loads of white slaves; and circumstances have added a little to that song:

They never shall tame him to slavery,
The proud Lion of Flanders.
Their fetters may menace his freedom,
Yet shall his freedom endure.
They never shall tame him to slavery,
The proud Lion of Flanders,
So long as the claws of the Lion
Can strike, and one Fleming draws breath.

Time makes a havoc of cities.
Thrones may perish like snow.
Armies are hurled to destruction.
The people, the people shall live.
Our enemies come in their harness.
With the shadow of death they surround us.
We laugh, we laugh at their fury,
The Lion of Flanders is here.

Woe to the foe in his folly
Who comes with his heart full of treason,
Feigns to caress the old Lion,
And then lifts his hand up to strike.
Ay, when they think he is dying,
And spurn him, and mock at his weakness,
The Lion of Flanders arises
And lifts the slow wrath of his mane.

They never shall tame him to slavery,
The proud Lion of Flanders . .

PRICES AND PROSPERITY

THEIR INVERSE RELATION. SOME RUDIMENTARY ECONOMICS

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

SPEAKING in Chicago last month, Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, described the American people as "a nation of economic illiterates." His words sound harsh and they wound our egotism, but they seem to be justified by the widespread fear that our prosperity will be ended with peace, because the prices of nearly everything that we produce and consume are then likely to be lower.

This fallacy is so generally believed and proclaimed that it may induce an unnecessary depression by mental suggestion unless it is successfully combated.

The truth is that a healthy and sustained prosperity is impossible unless low prices and a lessening cost of production assure the constant increase in consumption of which the industrial and commercial activity that we call prosperity is the result.

Our economic illiteracy is responsible for the idea that prosperity depends upon our success in selling at high prices and buying at low prices, or upon our ability to sell much and buy little.

This theory would reduce our economic life to a series of predatory speculations in which one man's gain would be another's loss. Its absurdity becomes apparent when we reflect that it would ultimately put all the world's wealth in the hands of the most selfishly astute individual and make every one else his servitors. It is clearly atavistic and can be traced back to

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CURRENT EVENTS PICTORIALLY TREATED

THE FORCIBLE DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN WORKMEN TO GERMANY—CARTOON BY LOUIS RAEMAEKERS

See the article by Alfred Noyes entitled "The Lion of Flanders" on page 146 of this issue

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COURTESY OF THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

COURTESY OF THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

TWO FAMOUS STIPPLE ENGRAVINGS IN THE HALSEY COLLECTION, RECENTLY SOLD

The picture at the left is entitled "Sensibility," and is a portrait of Lady Hamilton, who was originally a blacksmith's daughter, became a celebrated beauty, and was much admired by Admiral Nelson. It was engraved by Richard Earlom after a painting by Romney At the right is "Miss Farren" (later Countess of Derby), engraved by Bartolozzi after a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence. This print brought $1,900 at the Halsey sale in New York City. See editorial comment

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM BAIN NEWS SERVICE

MRS. R. C. LAYMAN
of Hutchinson, Kansas

MRS. MARY M. WILEY
of Fresno, California

MRS. VIRGINIA M. SPINKS
of San Francisco

MRS. W. C. TYLER
of Los Angeles

WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE, WHO WILL CAST THEIR VOTES FOR MR. WILSON

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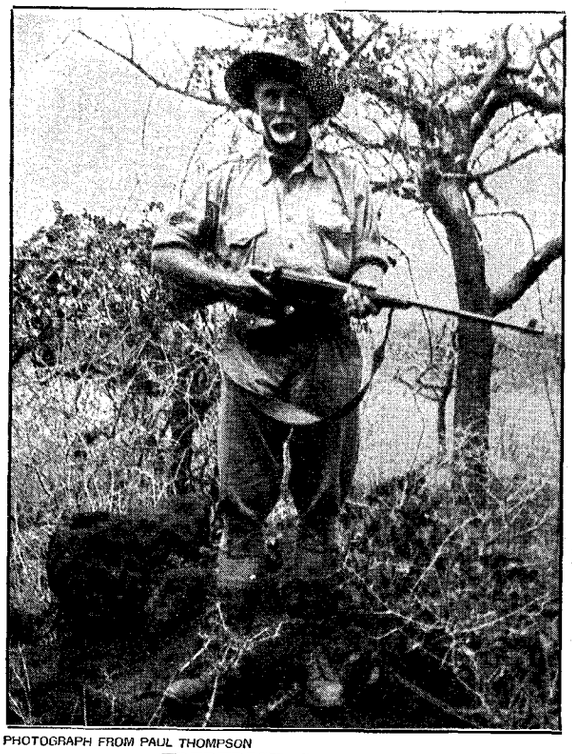


PHOTOGRAPH FROM PAUL THOMPSON

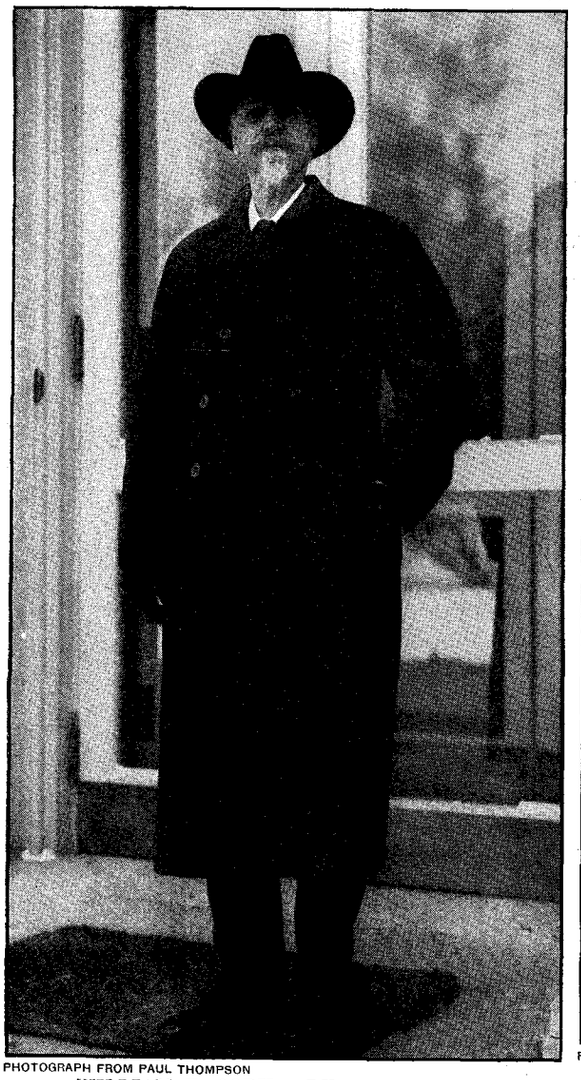
FREDERICK C. SELOUS

African hunter, explorer, and pioneer, killed in action in East Africa, in an engagement with German forces. He was born in 1851. Mr. Roosevelt, of whom Captain Selous was a friend and companion in exploration, said of him: "His whole life was a preparation for rendering to his country just such service as he gave in the last two years and a half. . . . He was the most fearless yet the gentlest and straightest of men"

PHOTOGRAPH FROM INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

DESTRUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN WAR-RIDDEN RUMANIA

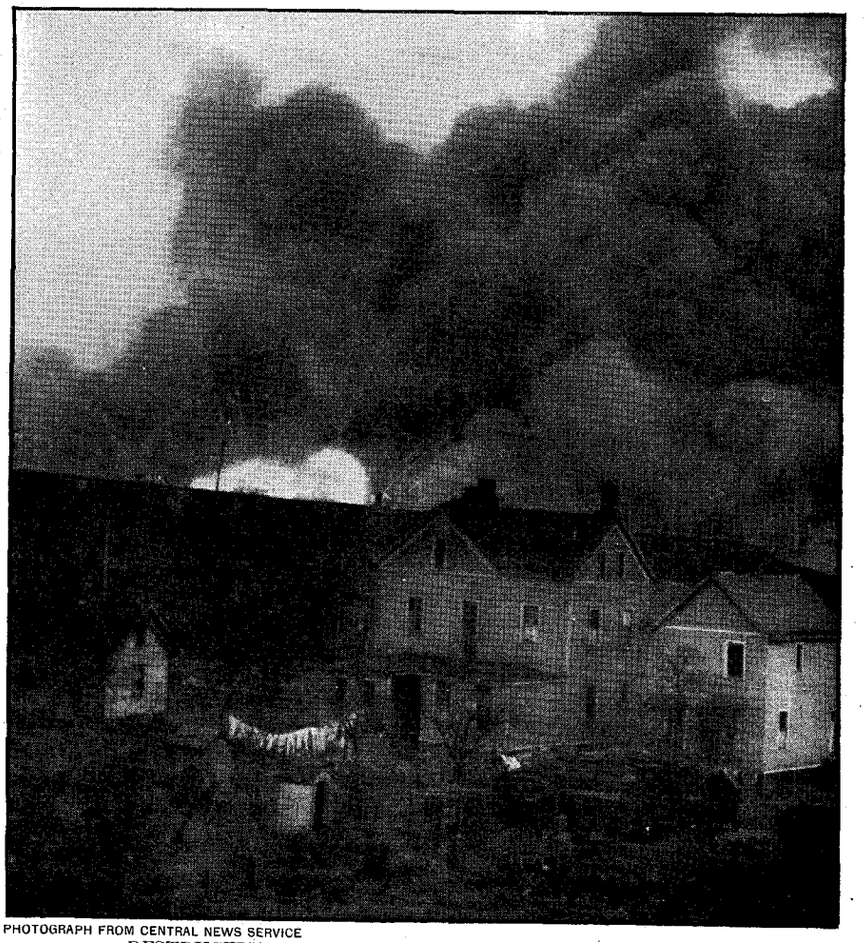
Before the capture of the important Rumanian city of Constanza (named in honor of Constantia, sister of Constantine the Great) by the Germans, the defenders set fire to petroleum wells and supplies in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy



PHOTOGRAPH FROM PAUL THOMPSON

WILLIAM F. CODY ("BUFFALO BILL")

American pioneer, plainsman, scout, and originator of the "Wild West" show. Served in the army during the Civil War, and as scout for various expeditions against hostile Indians. He was born in 1845, and died a few days ago in Denver. See editorial comment



PHOTOGRAPH FROM CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE

DESTRUCTION OF MUNITIONS IN PEACEFUL AMERICA

A vast munition plant at Kingsland, New Jersey, caught fire on January 11 and was destroyed to the accompaniment of the explosion of many thousands of shells destined for the Russian army. The noise is described as resembling that of a "major battle" of the present war. The 1,400 men employed escaped in safety, but the property loss amounted to several million dollars. See reference to this in editorial pages

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the time when robbery and conquest were the means by which men and nations sought to become rich. The Chinese Wall and the protective tariff are both its children. It inspired the German aggression that brought about the present war. It is the friend of privilege and the foe of democracy, and it is essentially immoral in that it is supremely selfish.

It has taken centuries to disabuse the public mind of the idea that the political aggrandizement of the nation is the true purpose of government rather than the greatest happiness of the greatest number; and the intellectual conversion is not yet complete, even in the United States.

Time may likewise be required to secure universal recognition of the fact that service is a pre-essential of permanent success in commerce and industry, and that the efficiency of the service rendered depends very largely upon the cost at which the needs of society are supplied.

Fortunately for this country, some of our leaders in the world of business appreciate this great truth, but the "economic illiteracy" with which Mr. Vanderlip has charged us remains so general that most people still feel exhilarated when prices are going up, and depressed when they are declining.

This exhilaration is not unlike that produced by the use of alcohol. It may be agreeable while it lasts, but it induces recklessness and waste, and is sure to be followed by exhaustion and reduced efficiency. The ideal of the economist is a community or a world in which, through the progress of science and invention, the cost of everything that men produce and consume is being constantly reduced so that those who labor may come into possession of a larger share of the wealth that they create, and the standard of living may be continuously advanced.

The illusion produced by advancing prices is, however, so subtle and the glow that we feel as each day registers a higher valuation for what we own is so grateful that it is exceedingly difficult for us to understand that these conditions are not beneficial, and that our economic well-being depends upon a reversal of the price tendency.

The confusion of the average mind in regard to even the simplest proposition in economics is well illustrated by the old story of the counterfeit money and the boots. A stranger in a shoemaker's shop bought a pair of boots for ten dollars and handed the shoemaker a fifty-dollar bill in payment. Not having the necessary money in his till, the shoemaker asked the butcher next door to give him five ten-dollar notes for it, and the stranger went off with the boots and his change. The next morning the butcher brought the fifty-dollar bill back to the shoemaker, saying that it was a counterfeit, and insisted upon good money in its place. The shoemaker was compelled to reimburse him. The question is, how much did the shoemaker lose?

It seems simple, there is no "catch" in it, and yet when submitted to a dinner-table it will generally be answered wrongly by most of those present, and some of them will become violent in attempting to demonstrate the correctness of their mistaken replies.

It is suggested that any one who resents the charge of economic illiteracy should submit the problem to a company of a dozen intelligent people and note the time that they require to agree upon the correct answer.

The result will probably convince him that it is exceedingly difficult for the average man to grasp any proposition in which more than two mathematical relations have to be kept constantly in mind, and that even the most highly trained intelligence is likely to err when considering the bearing that the price factor has upon the economic life of a hundred million people or the world.

A knowledge of higher mathematics is required for the solution of an equation that deals with more than three unknown quantities, and unless we reduce the equation of prices to its simplest form we are likely to get far beyond our depth.

The economic community in its simplest form may be pictured as consisting of two men with their wives who have been cast away upon a productive but unknown island that is unvisited because it is unknown.

One of the men is a farmer, the other an artisan skilled in spinning and weaving. Both of them have sufficient mechanical ability to build a simple house, and we will provide them with money by assuming that each of them has five hundred dollars in gold that he was able to bring ashore when they were cast away.

In this picture we have a complete though primitive community of civilization. The three essentials of existence—food, raiment, and shelter—can be provided by one or the other of its members, and each of them is supplied with money to facilitate barter, which is, after all, the only purpose of money.

The economic laws which govern this small community are immutable, and would be operative even though its membership should be enlarged and its functions multiplied to include the world of to-day and all its activities.

From a study of the microcosm which is comprehensible to us we may, therefore, learn the economic laws of the cosmos which is beyond our grasp.

In the pursuit of this study let us consider what would be the normal and natural development of the small community thus described.

Its respective members would, no doubt, build houses for themselves, and then proceed as promptly as possible to provide food and clothing for each other. The farmer would at once undertake the production of the necessary food crops, the raising of live stock, and the production of some fiber, such as cotton or flax; and the artisan would construct a spinning-wheel and a loom by the use of which the fiber produced could be converted into cloth.

In time the usufruct of their respective labors would be exchanged to meet their respective needs.

The farmer would need clothing and the weaver would need food, and the ratio of exchange, if fixed in money, would probably bear some relation to the time and labor employed in the production of each of these two essentials. If the production of the food the weaver consumed required more time and labor than the manufacture of the cloth the farmer used, and the value of the two things in exchange were based upon the time and labor required for their production, it is evident that the farmer would soon have all the weaver's money. To prevent this the weaver might raise the price of his product—that is, he might demand food that it cost two days to produce for the cloth that he could manufacture in one day. In his case this would be the equivalent of an advance in wages.

The farmer would, of course, protest against the higher prices asked and would buy as little cloth as possible. He would also reduce his production of food and fiber, because the purchasing power of the weaver would be reduced. He might even waste his energy by endeavoring to manufacture cloth so as to be independent of the man who was trying to raise prices on him. It is evident that no one would be benefited by the weaver's attempt to advance prices, even though it might give him higher wages for a time.

On the other hand, let us suppose that the weaver determined to increase his revenue by adding to his production a new and attractive variety of cloth that would tempt the farmer and his wife to have two suits of clothes instead of one, and so increase their willingness to buy. It would probably result that the farmer, having learned the comfort of abundant and attractive clothing, would require more and more. To get the money with which to buy he would produce a greater variety of food crops, for which the weaver would spend his increased income and by the eating of which his health would be improved and his longevity and productive power increased.

To add to his production the farmer would have to put more land under cultivation, and to increase his output the weaver would be compelled to multiply his spindles and looms. Both of them would no doubt come to use labor-saving machinery.

By the time the grandchildren of each had reached maturity and the population of the island had been increased the land of the farmer and the mechanical plant of the weaver would have the exchangeable value that we call wealth and could be used as a basis of credit or sold to some of the younger generation, who had in turn become producers of more than they consumed.

Now, this is precisely the way in which all wealth is created. It is the product of human labor, physical or mental.

Its growth is accelerated as men become more industrious or efficient, and their efficiency is enormously increased by education, a knowledge of science, and the use of labor-saving machinery. Wages and profits have nothing to do with the creation

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of wealth. They are the means used to equate its distribution in proportion to the effort or intelligence required for its production.

That they are often in maladjustment is admitted, but this is due to the selfishness of men, and the wage question is one of social ethics rather than economics.

The important thing for us to remember just now is that increased production means lower prices and increased wealth for the world, and that increased wealth, if it is wisely used, means increased health, comfort, and happiness for mankind and the increased activity in the business world that we call prosperity.

Wealth is not money or checks or bank credits. Wealth consists of the various "things" that men can use, the cultivated land upon which they can be produced, and the buildings and machinery necessary for their manufacture and transportation. As these things and the means of making them increase prices will decline, but there will be more of them to be exchanged, and there will therefore be increased business activity, for business activity is nothing but the exchange of goods.

These truths, which are almost self-evident but not always understood, have been laboriously developed in an effort to dispel the apprehension that the prospect of "lower prices after the war" is creating in some quarters.

For some two and a half years all the energy of Europe and much of the energy of America have been devoted to destruction. With peace this energy will again become productive, and its efficiency will be immensely increased by the lessons of the war. It is maintained that the increase in the world's wealth during the nineteenth century exceeded the entire accumulation prior to that time. This is attributed to the greater production made possible by steam, electricity, and labor-saving machinery.

With peace the education in industry, organization, and economics that the world has received during the war will still further quicken the productive processes that are being constantly accelerated by the normal progress of science and invention.

It is quite possible that the addition to the world's wealth that will be made during the remaining eighty-three years of the twentieth century may again exceed the entire accumulation of the past.

A reduction in cost and a gradual decline in prices is a necessary condition of this growth.

To regard it as an evidence or an omen of diminished prosperity is entirely to reverse its significance.

THE WHITE COMRADE

BY ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER

Under our curtain of fire,
Over the clotted clods,
We charged, to be withered, to reel
And despairingly wheel
When the bugles bade us retire
From the terrible odds.

As we ebbed with the battle-tide,
Fingers of red-hot steel
Suddenly closed on my side.
I fell, and began to pray.
I crawled on my hands and lay
Where a shallow shell-crater yawned wide;
Then I swooned. . . .

When I woke, it was yet day.
Fierce was the pain of my wound,
Yet I saw it was death to stir,
For fifty paces away
Their trenches were.
In torture I prayed for the dark
And the stealthy step of my friend
Who, stanch to the very end,
Would creep to the danger zone
And offer his life as a mark
To save my own.

Night fell. I heard his tread,
Not stealthy, but firm and serene,
As if my comrade's head
Were lifted far from that scene
Of passion and pain and dread;
As if my comrade's heart
In carnage took no part;
As if my comrade's feet
Were set on some radiant street
Such as no darkness might haunt;
As if my comrade's eyes
No deluge of flame might surprise,
No death and destruction daunt,
No red-beaked bird dismay,
Nor sight of decay.

Then in the bursting shells' dim light
I saw he was clad in white.
For a moment I thought that I saw the smock
Of a shepherd in search of his flock,
Or some woman crazed by fright,
Clad in her wedding frock.
Alert were the enemy, too,
And their bullets flew
Straight at a mark no bullet could fail;
For the seeker was tall and his robe was bright;
But he did not flee nor quail.
Instead, with unhurrying stride
He came,
And gathering my tall frame,
Like a child, in his arms. . . .

I swooned, and awoke
From a blissful dream
In a cave by a stream.
My silent comrade had bound my side.
No pain now was mine, but a wish that I spoke,—
A mastering wish to serve this man
Who had ventured through hell my doom to revoke,
As only the truest of comrades can.
I begged him to tell me how best I might aid him,
And urgently prayed him
Never to leave me, whatever betide;—
When I saw he was hurt—
Shot through the hands that were clasped in prayer!
Then, as the dark drops gathered there
And fell in the dirt,
The wounds of my friend
Seemed to me such as no man might bear.
Those bullet-holes in the patient hands
Seemed to transcend
All horrors that ever these war-drenched lands
Had known or would know till the mad world's end.
Then suddenly I was aware
That his feet had been wounded too;
And, dimming the white of his side,
A dull stain grew.
"You are hurt, White Comrade!" I cried.
His words I already foreknew:
"These are old wounds," said he,
"But of late they have troubled me."

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of January 17, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Deal Justly with Germany.
Reference: Editorial pages 97, 98.
Questions:

1. What is militarism? 2. How could German militarism be smashed without smashing the Germans? 3. Is militarism to be found in any other nation than Germany? Discuss. 4. The Outlook maintains that Germany is a criminal nation, and then it says the Allies should deal justly with Germany. What is the way to deal with a criminal? How is it possible to deal with a criminal *nation* other than by relentless and exterminating warfare? 5. Are not nations irresponsible and hence immune from criminal charges? Discuss. 6. Is it or is it not right to draw a distinction between private and public morality? 7. Is it not a traditionally recognized prerogative that a sovereign state has the privilege of employing armed force for any purpose it sees fit? Historically or otherwise, is it right, then, to call Germany a criminal nation? 8. Do you think it is true that the *only* restraint upon the conduct of a sovereign state, outside of its own will, is armed force? This belief is commonly held. Discuss the question. 9. What is international law? Who makes it? Just how is it made? Is it real? Can it be enforced? Suppose it is disregarded, what then? 10. Do you believe it is the duty of a civilized nation to break off relationships with any nation that disregards international law? Why, or why not? 11. The Outlook contends that Germany has been brought to bay, and therefore asks for peace. What right or authority has The Outlook to hold to such belief when Germany tells the world that she offers peace because she is sure of her strength? Both Germany and The Outlook can't be right. Discuss. 12. This editorial says that "the Allies have no right to destroy Germany." Why haven't they? Would or would not the Allies be better off if they did destroy Germany? 13. If one nation or a group of nations believes another nation has a poor, inefficient, or unjust government, why has it not the right to impose a better form of government upon such a nation? Discuss with care. 14. Do you think that principles that are applicable to individuals should also be regarded as applicable to nations? Reasons. 15. Are there not times when it is right to advocate revenge? 16. What are some of the things "justice *by* Germany and justice *to* Germany" would lead to? 17. If an individual has a right to his own opinions, has not his nation a right to put those opinions into universal effect? 18. Discuss The Outlook editorial quoted from the issue of February 23, 1916. Is the repetition of it timely?

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Webb-Kenyon Law Sustained.
Reference: Page 92.
Questions:

1. What is the theory of States' rights? Discuss the influence of this theory in American history. 2. Which of our political parties accepts this political doctrine as a fundamental belief? Do you think it time this theory was entirely discarded? 3. What "excellent reasons" are there "for rejoicing that the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the Webb-Kenyon Law"? 4. State the Webb-Kenyon Law. 5. Explain what is meant by a democracy having a will of its own. 6. How many Supreme Court justices are there? What are their names? What are their party affiliations? How do they get their positions? What is their salary? How long do they serve? 7. Just what is the function of the Supreme Court? 8. Do you think the Supreme Court has too much authority? 9. What are the classes of cases it handles? 10. Is it democratic to allow so few men as compose the Supreme Court to determine whether or not laws are constitutional? Discuss at length. 11. Name countries which do not allow such a thing.

B. Topic: Senate Votes for a Dry Washington.
Reference: Page 92.
Questions:

1. Name ten things which the Prohibition party believes. 2. How is the District of Columbia governed? Explain fully. 3. Are those who live there allowed to vote? Why or why not? 4. What reasons would you give for voting the District of Columbia dry? 5. Can you think of reasons why some are opposed to its being dry? 6. How many States in the United States are now dry? 7. Do you think Congress ought to pass a National Prohibition Amendment and submit it to the States for ratification? Reasons. 8. Do you think such an amendment could be enforced? 9. What reasons can you think of why the Senate refused, by a tie vote, to refer the question of Prohibition to the residents of the District of Columbia? 10. Which side of the Sheppard Bill would you have voted on had you been in the Senate? Reasons.

III—DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITIONS

(These propositions are directly or indirectly suggested by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Muddling is an essential part of democracy. 2. History shows that imperialism has hindered civilization more than it has helped it. 3. The world has paid dearly for nationality. 4. It is not the business of other nations to judge and to punish a sovereign nation.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

Define accurately the following words and expressions.

(All of the following are found in The Outlook for January 17, 1917.) Criminal, morality, piracy, arson, international law, sovereign power, autocratic government, the new humanism, penology, society, tyrant, nationalism, States' rights, Supreme Court, moonshiners, munitions, ammunition, patriotism, venders, jobbers, Federal, veto.

THE READER'S VIEW

THE CONSUMER AND THE CHAIN GROCERY STORE

The Outlook of November 22 contained an article by Mr. Theodore H. Price upon "The Chain Grocery Store," in which it was suggested that the service which the various chains of grocery stores were rendering to the public might be improved "by yielding to the centripetal influence that tends to bring big business into a co-operative correlation."

This suggestion has attracted no little attention and has brought us several letters. One of them was from Mr. Emerson P. Harris, President of the Montclair, New Jersey, Co-operative Society. This letter we sent to Mr. Price, who has secured a reply to it from Mr. C. F. Adams, President of the John T. Connor Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, a concern operating one of the largest chain grocery systems in New England.

These letters are published as expressing the views of practical men upon the principle of combination as applied to the distribution of food and a reduction of the high cost of living.

Mr. Emerson P. Harris says:

Montclair, New Jersey, November 27, 1916.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Mr. Theodore H. Price, in The Outlook for November 22, points to the chain grocery store as a business opportunity for ambitious young men. I write to ask what the chain store is likely to do to the consumer?

If the wholesale grocer and independent retailer must together add 42½ per cent to the manufacturing price, and the chain store can make an equal net profit at a retail price which adds only 17½ per cent to the manufacturing price—that is, the chain store can sell at $1.17½ what the ordinary grocer must charge $1.42½—it would seem that the ordinary retailer grocer's days are numbered.

Now, when the corner grocer is eliminated and the grocery supply is sold by companies owning thousands of stores, and through combination a single company controlling the sale of food supplies in a large area, how will the consumer fare? Will not the chain store, with its high efficiency and ability to teter up and down prices according to what it wants to do to any given community—will it not have all the elements of the most obnoxious monopoly? At its pleasure could it not very easily put competition to sleep in any given community, and then charge what prices it chose except when necessary to punish any dealer who had the temerity to come in and try to offer competition?

Undoubtedly, food purveying is to be rapidly reorganized upon a basis of greater efficiency, but is not this a proper time for the people to ask whether the new organization shall be calculated to produce millionaires or to protect the consumer, diffuse wealth, and avoid the discomfort of gradual surrender to the private monopolist?

EMERSON P. HARRIS.

In reply to the foregoing Mr. C. F. Adams writes:

Boston, Massachusetts, December 15, 1916.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

There has never been any lack of people who could see disaster for the public in

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"You simply can't whip your nerves like that!"

PUSHED to the wall by our wavering nerves, some of us turn to stimulants for aid, or to treacherous bracers or pick-me-ups. These revivify for the moment but exact a heavy toll for the temporary lift they give.

Not the goading help of a stimulant, but the lasting help of a scientifically devised builder, a natural builder *that actually adds to the very cells and tissues*—this is the help your weary nerves need. And this, to judge from the voluntary testimony of thousands of physicians, is exactly what Sanatogen offers.

As Richard Le Gallienne, the writer, himself a grateful user of Sanatogen, says, "Sanatogen is no get-well-quick remedy. It professes no dishonest possibilities with nature. It does not lift you up one moment, to leave you in the lurch the next. *But what it does it does for good!*"

Give *your* nerves the constructive help they need to-day. Let Sanatogen help restore their balance, bringing better appetite, better digestion and more restful sleep.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes: $1.00 and up. Awarded the Grand Prize at the International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

On request we will send a 25-gram Trial Package of Sanatogen, also Richard Le Gallienne's booklet, "The Art of Living," touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other aids for better health. Address the Bauer Chemical Company, 24B Irving Place, New York.

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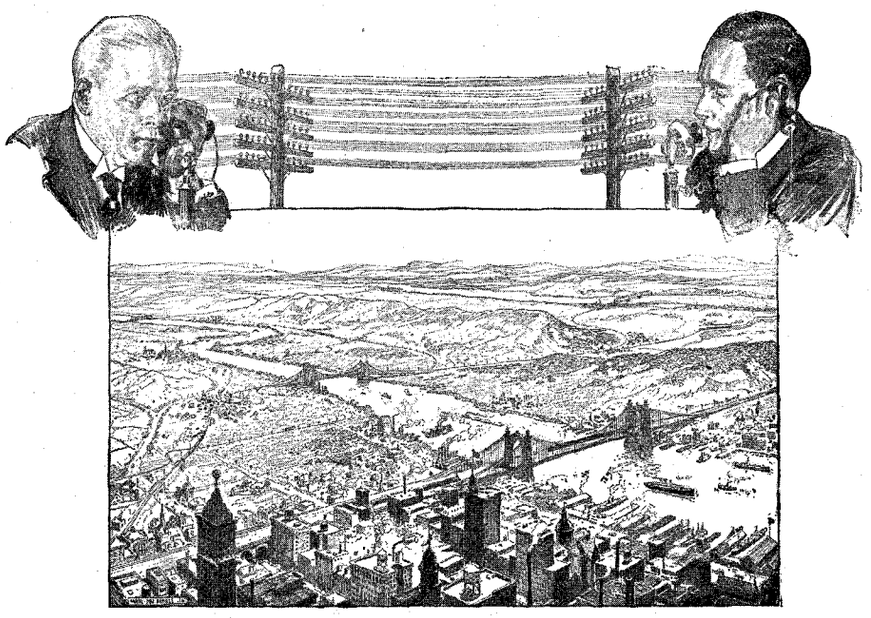

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Straight as the bee flies and quick as though caught by lightning the voice in the telephone carries near and far over this Nation.

This marvelous instrument is the pre-eminent vehicle of speed and speech. Railroads cover the country, but your traveler often must alight with bag and baggage and change trains to get to a given point. Railroads reach cities, towns and villages. The telephone reaches the individual.

The telephone offers continuous passage for the voice and unbroken connections to the uttermost places because it is a united System co-ordinated to the single idea of serving the entire people of this country.

It has been a powerful factor, along with the transportation systems, in the magnificent achievements of the United States—helping to prepare the way where latent possibilities of mines, forests and farms were to be developed.

The continued growth of our national prosperity depends in a great measure upon the maintenance and continued growth of the utilities which furnish the means of intercourse and interchange. They are the indispensable servants of the individual, the community and the entire nation.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

DROMEDARY DATES
A FOOD · A DAINTY · A CONFECTION

What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

The little matter of **15c** in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder **13** weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published **at the Nation's Center,** for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and that tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 23d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly; briefly—here it is. Send **15c** to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **The Pathfinder, Box 37, Washington, D. C.**

The Reader's View (Continued)

every new development of business along lines that departed from the traditional, and these alarmists usually hasten to voice their fears without taking the trouble to secure any specific information on a subject about which they usually are totally ignorant.

At the beginning of this century, you will recall, there was a perfect epidemic of "trust" organization. Promoters and financiers, with little or no knowledge of particular lines of business, saw visions of great wealth in the organization of combinations in business.

Few, if any, articles of commerce escaped their attention, and gigantic corporations were organized to absorb practically all of the manufacturing plants in every given line of production.

Bankers who watched things at that time stated that thousands of such concerns were organized, each one capitalized in the millions.

What has become of them?

Beginning with the bicycle "trust," they practically all fell to pieces of their own weight. Those that are living are in no respect dangerous as monopolists; in fact, they have active competition which has sprung up usually out of the very capital that was used to buy out the original constituent companies absorbed in the "trust" corporation.

Even the Standard Oil Company, which is the best representative of the monopolistic corporation now in existence, is curbed by conditions which keep its possible rapacity within reasonable bounds. Some of those conditions are natural ones, as in the case of kerosene. It would be impossible for the Standard Oil Company to raise the price of kerosene beyond the point where it offered a cheaper illumination than gas or electric light, and it is equally impossible for it to raise the price for other products beyond the point where their profits make the investment of capital attractive to other financial interests.

To-day the Standard Oil Company has active and sometimes severe competition in many fields, and this is the more remarkable when it is considered that the solution of the transportation problem is even more vital to the concern entering the oil business than is the problem of buying and refining the oil. Anybody can buy oil in its crude state, but it doesn't require much of a brain to figure out that the concern that is able to equip a pipe line to run from the refinery to the oil well is in better shape to buy the oil at the well than is the concern that has to haul it out in tank cars which they must buy themselves, and pay the railways their tariff rates for transporting it to the refinery.

There can be no monopoly of the grocery business by any chain store system, for the reason that the goods in which such stores deal are mostly staples that are universally produced, and mostly by individual farmers, dairymen, etc.

It is said, as an indictment of the chain store system, that chain grocery stores drive out the small dealer. This is not true; the small dealer referred to drives himself out of business by his inability to adjust himself to the merchandising basis of the chain store. He cannot install the economies in the way of buying in bulk, distribution of overhead expense, and elimination of bad debts. His structure is topheavy when compared with the chain store.

It is barely possible that most of the so-called "small dealers" must sooner or later either go out of the grocery business or so

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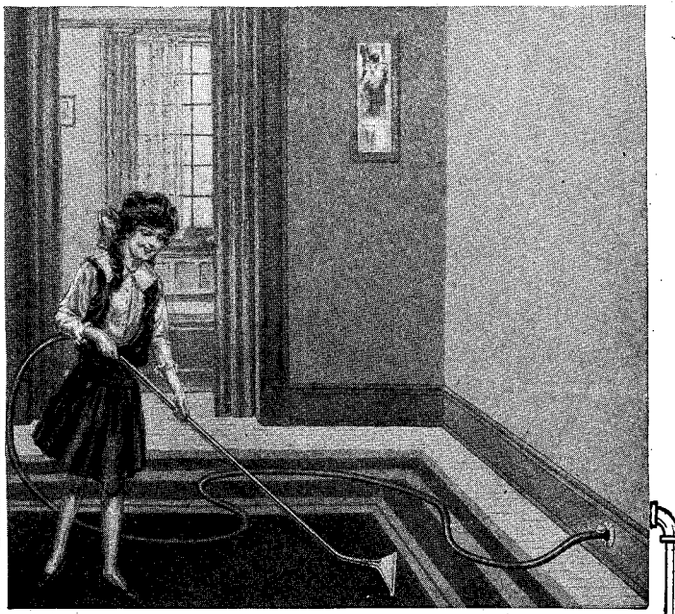
A worker with giant strength may give the whole house a heavy, thorough sweeping—but this doesn't mean thorough *cleaning*—there is a difference.



The secret of the ARCO WAND is its lightness and its strong, steady suction which draws all the dirt away without wasting your strength or raising a dust.

Clean house—no labor

The ARCO WAND way saves woman's strength and cleans house better than a powerful workman could do. In ten minutes you can do an immense amount of cleaning without fatigue or waste of strength.

ARCO WAND VACUUM CLEANER

Merely point or stroke the fairy like hollow wand over carpets, rugs, curtains, upholstery, mattresses, floors, walls, clothes, furniture, etc., and the cleaning is done!

The ARCO WAND suction is steady and strong, going into the very fabric of rugs and carpets, instantly drawing out the dust, dirt and grit into the sealed dust bucket.

The ARCO WAND is built for a lifetime of good, steady service. It is not put on the market as a *temporary* selling proposition, but will do vastly better work and outlast many of the portable types of machines. We believe that equipment for vacuum cleaning should be as substantial as radiator heating. If you are building a new house tell your architect you want the ARCO WAND and insist that your contractor furnishes it.

Lasts a lifetime and guaranteed

ARCO WAND machines have been in successful use for over six years in all kinds of buildings—residences, apartments, schools, hotels, churches, clubs, office buildings, factories, etc. Costs about a penny a day to run. No other up-keep expense; also made for gasoline engine power. As easily installed in *old* buildings as in new ones.

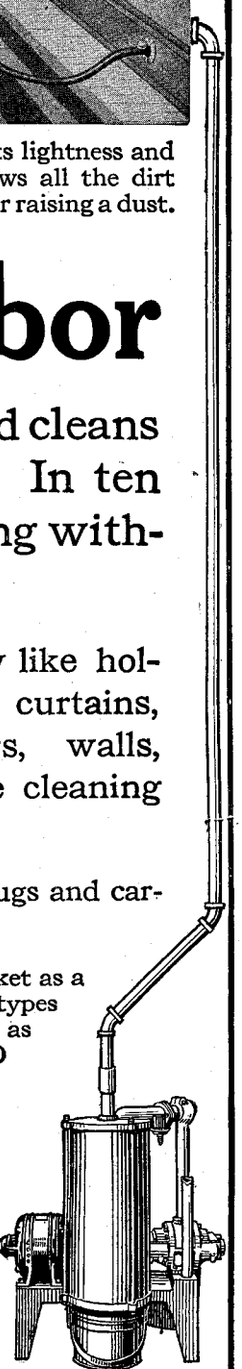
Send at once for copy of our book "Arco Wand." It will help you to make the right choice and really informs you on the great advantages of vacuum cleaning.

Write to Department C-5

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

816-822 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago

Makers of the world-famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators



Machine is set in basement or side-room. A suction pipe runs to each floor. ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaners, hose and tools are sold by all Heating and Plumbing Trade.

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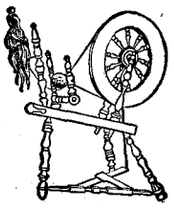
Imported Dress Linens White *and* Colors *for* Season 1917



Reg. Trade Mark

Linens for Dresses and Suits will be most fashionable for the coming season. We have made unusual preparations to meet this demand and complete assortments of weaves and colors are now in stock.

At 75c yard—Yarn-dyed Linen (medium weight) in White and upwards of twenty-five fashionable shades. 36 inches wide.

At 85c yard—Yarn-dyed Etamine Linen, White, Black, and all the prevailing colors. 36 inches wide.

At 95c yard—Our famous "Non-Krush" Linen in White, Cream, and a full assortment of the most-wanted shades. Will not crush or crease. 36 inches wide.

At 95c yard—"French Linen," 46 inches wide, comes in White, Black, and a host of new and desirable shades. (Medium weight).

At $1.00 yard—"Cossack Linen," a semi-rough Linen resembling a "Russian Crash," comes in White and a full line of new shades. 45 inches wide.

At 85c yard—Crepe or Momie Linen, White and colors, very desirable. (Special value). 46 inches wide.

"Linen Eponge"—A soft, semi-rough Linen in White and colors. 36, 45, and 54 inches, at $1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 yard.

At 85c yard—Imported Handkerchief Linen, fine, sheer quality, comes in various shades of Pinks, Flesh, Rose, Helio, Sand-Grey, Nile, Reseda, Apricot, Maize, Copen, Sky, Old Blue, Wistaria, Orange, etc. Width, 33 inches.

"Novelty Handkerchief Linens"—Fine and sheer, soft finish, White grounds, showing a range of smart printed designs, such as Dots, Checks, Fancy Stripes, Stripe and Check combined, and several novelty effects. 36 inches wide at 85c and 95c yard.

White Linens for Waists, Dresses or Suits, in all the various weights and weaves to meet all requirements.

Samples can be had upon request

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets, New York

Atwood Grapefruit

Recommended by Physicians for Rheumatism.

As to Flavor, in a Class by Itself.

Price about the same as the common variety.

Always in this wrapper

THE ATWOOD GRAPE-FRUIT COMPANY. MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK

The Prophylactic Tooth Brush

Ask your druggist for "the brush in the yellow box"—he knows

The Reader's View (Continued)

modify their lines as to make them much less competitive; but, admitting that the theory of the "survival of the fittest" will hold good in this case, and that the "small dealer," the old-time "corner grocery," is forced out of existence by the overwhelming competition of the chain store, how is the public, or, more properly speaking, the consumer, harmed by this state of affairs?

There is nothing in all this that is not to the distinct advantage of the consumer, for he is getting efficiency and the keenest kind of competition all the time, which guarantees him against paying exorbitant profits to the grocers.

That competition is here to stay.

It is possible that the day of the small independent dealer is drawing to its close, but his passing does not mark the end of competition, by any means.

The chain store grocery business is not in the hands of one set of men, and never will be, in all probability.

In fact, a multiplicity of young chain store companies are daily taking up the burden of the small retailer and fighting for a foothold or a neighborhood dominance.

The consumer has the best kind of a guarantee of real, permanent benefit from the development of the chain store business; he cannot be injured by it.

The real fight will not be between the chain stores and the small dealers. It will be between the big chain store systems themselves in their battles for territory, men, or predominance.

This rivalry will keep prices down better than any trade regulation scheme by the Government could do.

Moreover, the natural problem of feeding the people will always present the same obstacles in the way of any scheme for arbitrarily raising prices through monopolistic control of the vehicles of retail distribution.

The moment prices showed more than a fair profit, the field would be flooded with rival chain store systems, and, since it would not be possible for any concern to buy up the food supply or otherwise arbitrarily control it, the field would always be open to the concern that could command the capital to enter it.

No doubt the country will see some great changes in the grocery business during the next few years. The fighting will be severe, and in the battle for existence the consumer will benefit.

Moreover, in order to maintain itself, the chain store must show the consumer a saving over any other system. It always has proved true that whatever the chain store saved it gave away to its customers.

Its net profits are decidedly small. As a business proposition its attractiveness lies in the fact that it turns over its investment with great frequency, and, by general efficiency, cuts down the cost of operating any given store to a figure that would be impossible in the case of the individual dealer.

There will always be competition in the grocery business, and the consumer cannot be harmed by it. But the benefit the chain store—by its "pay-as-you-go" policy—does, and will do, is not only in the lower prices at which the consumer will be able to buy his food; it will find its best exemplification in the habits of thrift, carefulness in buying, and freedom from the deadening influences of hopeless debts that throughout all time have been the evil influence in the grocery business as done by the old-time "credit grocer." C. F. Adams.

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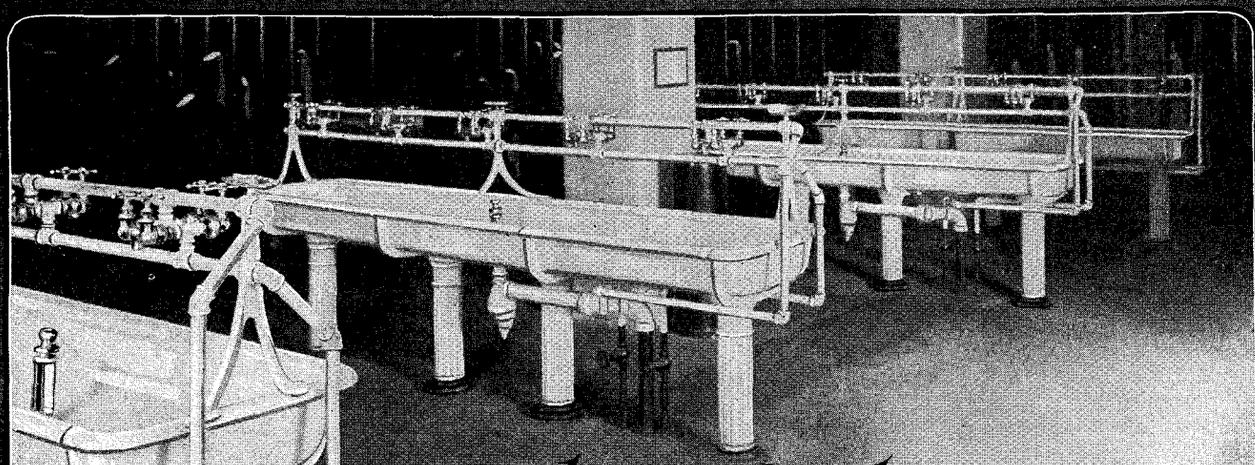

This Washroom Increased the Efficiency of Every Workman.

They felt better—worked better from the day the washroom was completed. Their clean, sanitary surroundings, as the result of new "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures, put new life into them.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures

FOR

Factory Efficiency

will increase the earning power of your employes.

We publish a book—"Factory Sanitation"—which is a helpful treatise on this very important subject. It will be valuable when you build or remodel your factory—it shows many successful installations.

Copy will be sent you free on request. We have service men in most of the manufacturing centers. Their advice and assistance are at your command.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

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"Standard" Showrooms where "Standard" Fixtures can be seen

NEW YORK	35 W. 31ST
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.)	50 BROAD
BOSTON	186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA	1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON	SOUTHERN BLDG.
PITTSBURGH	106 SIXTH
CHICAGO	900 S. MICHIGAN
CHICAGO	14-30 N. PEORIA
ST. LOUIS	100 N. FOURTH
CLEVELAND	4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI	633 WALNUT
TOLEDO	311-321 ERIE
COLUMBUS	243-255 S. THIRD
YOUNGSTOWN	219 N. CHAMPION
WHEEL'NG	3120-30 JACOBS
ERIE	128 W. TWELFTH
LOS ANGELES	671 MESQUIT
LOUISVILLE	319 W. MAIN
NASHVILLE	315 S. TENTH
NEW ORLEANS	848 BARONNE
HOUSTON	PRESTON & SMITH
DALLAS	1200-1206 JACKSON
SAN ANTONIO	212 LOSOYA
FORT WORTH	828-830 MONROE
TORONTO, CAN.	59 E. RICHMOND
HAMILTON, CAN.	20 W. JACKSON
SAN FRANCISCO	149-55 BLUXOME
DETROIT OFFICE	HAMMOND BLDG.
KANSAS CITY OFFICE	RESERVE BANK BLDG.

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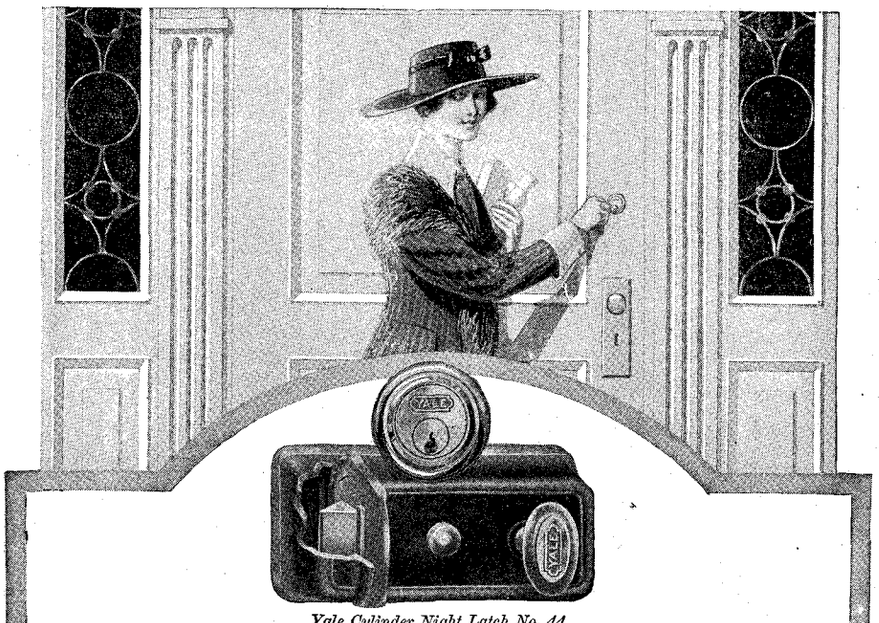


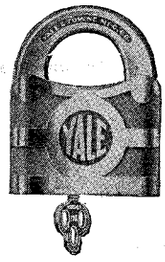
Yale Cylinder Night Latch No. 44

No need to worry—there's no one *inside*

You come and go, easy in mind, when the Yale Night Latch guards your doors. It protects your home against the malicious prowler and a casual intruder as well. It belongs on every door in your home that has an ordinary lock, or none at all—it is real security and positive protection.

Yale Cylinder Night Latch No. 44, illustrated, is an automatic, deadlocking latch. It opens only to its own key and cannot be tampered with through the crack in the door.

See it at your hardware dealer's



Look for the name Yale on Door Closers, Padlocks, Night Latches, House Hardware and Chain Hoists.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
9 E. 40th Street New York
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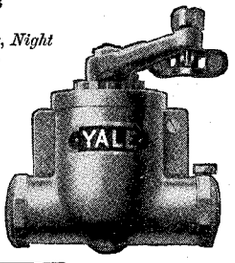
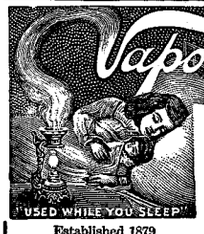
Yale Padlocks, like all other Yale products, are sturdy and dependable. Perfect watchmen—always on guard. Use whenever and wherever a real padlock is needed.

The Yale Door Closer controls and closes your doors ALWAYS and QUIETLY. It brings better health and greater comfort. A necessity in refined homes.



YALE

Your Wants can be filled through the use of a little announcement in the classified columns of The Outlook. We shall be glad to send a descriptive circular and order blank on application. Address Department of Classified Advertising, THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.



Established 1879

for Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Asthma, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, Colds, Catarrh.

Don't fail to use Cresolene for the distressing, and often fatal affections for which it is recommended.

It is a simple, safe, effective and drugless treatment.

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves Spasmodic Croup at once.

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The air carrying the antiseptic vapor inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring restful nights.

Cresolene relieves the bronchial complications of Scarlet Fever and Measles and is a valuable aid in the treatment of Diphtheria.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 37 years of successful use. Send us postal for Descriptive Booklet.

For Sale by Druggists

Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, composed of slippery elm bark, licorice, sugar and Cresolene. They can't harm you. Of your Druggist or from us 10c in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO. 62 Cortlandt St., New York
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Florida Oranges and Grape Fruit

Sent by Prepaid Express East of Mississippi River

Those living west of River, please write for delivered prices.)

A carton of Pineapple Oranges, the finest flavored orange grown (specify large or small fruit)..... $1.75
A carton of 16 delicious Grape Fruit..... 1.75
6 cartons, $10; 3 cartons, $5, *to one address*
A carton of Kumquats or Japanese Oranges, containing a quart, packed in Spanish moss..... .50

This is High Grade fruit in every way and will please you. Try an order

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FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS OF CHURCH WORK

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THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York or Chicago

Guaranteed Finest

INDIAN RIVER ORANGES and GRAPEFRUIT

fully ripened on trees, will be shipped to you direct, in quantities suitable for family use, at attractive prices.

Write to

VICTORIA CITRUS GROVES CO., COCOA, FLA.

for details that will interest you

THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about all books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Cycle's Rim (The). By Olive Tilford Dargan. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.

Miss Phena. By Flora Swetnam. The American Tract Society, New York. $1.

Short Stories Old and New. Selected and Edited by C. Alphonso Smith. Ginn & Co., Boston. 48c.

Vintage (The). A Story. By Sylvia Chatfield Bates. Duffield & Co., New York. 75c.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

About Harriet. By Clara Whitehill Hunt. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25.

Beth Anne Really-for-Truly. By Pemberton Ginther. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. $1.

Child of the Moat (The). A Story for Girls. 1557 A.D. By Ian B. Stoughton Holborn. G. Arnold Shaw, New York. $1.25.

ART AND MUSIC

Famous Sculpture. By Charles L. Barstow. The Century Company, New York. $1.

Garden Ornaments. By Mary H. Northend. Illustrated. Duffield & Co., New York. $2.50.

History of Music (A). By Charles Villiers Stanford and Cecil Forsyth. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Sacred Music the Whole World Loves. 150 Instrumental and Vocal Compositions. Arranged for Use on the Piano or Organ. Selected and Edited by Albert E. Weir. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 75c.

BIOGRAPHY

Davis: Soldier, Missionary. Biography of the Rev. Jerome D. Davis. By J. Merle Davis, M.A. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. $1.50.

Early Life and Letters of General Thomas J. Jackson ("Stonewall" Jackson). By His Nephew, Thomas Jackson Arnold. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $2.

Life of Nelson (The). By Robert Southey. Introduction by Henry Newbolt. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

Recollections of an Alienist: Personal and Professional. By Allan McLane Hamilton, M.D. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $3.50.

Years of My Youth. By William Dean Howells. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.

POETRY

Poems of the Great War. Selected by J. W. Cunliffe. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

This is an admirably edited volume of poems on the war. Readers of The Outlook will find here Miss Burr's "Kitchener's March" and Mr. Hagedorn's "Pyres," both of which appeared in our pages. It may seem invidious to mention here one poem out of the many excellent verses which this volume contains. Mr. Kilmer's "The White Ships and the Red" is, however, a poem of such marked distinction that we hope that those of our readers who have not yet happened to read it will take the opportunity of making its acquaintance in this volume.

SCIENCE

What to Eat and When. Let's Be Healthy in Mind and Body. The Woman Worth While. By Susanna Cocroft. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Three volumes, the first of which is in its fourth edition, are by a well-known exponent and advocate of efficiency in life by care in matters of food, hygiene, dress, and exercise. They are not intended as medical treatises nor to take the place of the physician. They are clearly and simply written and deal for the most part with things that should be known and which tend to spread the doctrine of physical efficiency.

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ARE AMERICANS AS CULTURED AS EUROPEANS?

How four young men from Washington Square, New York, proved that literary appreciation is as keen here as abroad

By ROBERT JENNINGS STANLEY

Old Print of a House in Washington Square

This is a story of a unique experiment, one of the most interesting in the literary annals of this country. The book-world has watched it, first with curiosity tempered with amusement, and lately with genuine amazement.

About a year ago, four young men, hardly more than boys, sat about in the Washington Square Bookshop, one of the show-places of the artistic and literary colony of New York. Many a unique enterprise had been fathered in this quaint place. A few days before, another group of young people had, in the same place, decided to organize the Washington Square Players, and were soon to startle New York with the most unusual plays seen on Broadway in many years. These four young men, however, were not interested in the theater. They were interested in books. None of them had any money. But one of them had an idea.

He held in his hand a small edition of an English classic. "Before the war," he said, "books like this sold by the million in England, Germany and France. People read them in public, just as Americans read newspapers and magazines. From this a casual observer might infer that Europeans possess a higher culture. I don't believe it. I believe the standard of culture is as high here as abroad.

What Americans Read and Why

"Americans read so many newspapers and magazines because they may be obtained more easily than other reading. No matter where a man is, he can secure his favorite periodical, but not his favorite *book*. I believe that if the great masterpieces of literature could be obtained as easily as newspapers, many more people would read them. Think of the time we Americans waste reading profitless matter in newspapers. Most of us, too, know that a great deal of such reading is profitless. We would rather read worth-while books, but we cannot buy them on a news-stand and we cannot carry large library volumes around with us. Make the masterpieces of literature more easily obtainable and really handy to carry, and you can't tell me that the average American will not prefer the better reading."

Other Publishers Say It Can't Succeed

Between them, these four young men raised enough money to publish *one* book. They showed this to department stores, and within a week had evidence that they had struck a popular vein. They then managed to raise enough capital to publish fifteen books, and the enterprise was definitely launched. Their books were compact and well printed, and were bound in ooze-sheep leather. In size, they were smaller than the usual misnamed pocket-size volume, which is usually too large for a pocket.

More remarkable than the quality was the price at which the books were offered. Publishers are usually forced to add several hundred per cent profit, in order to cover their selling costs. These young men cut their profit to a smaller margin than perhaps books had ever before been marketed on, believing that a low price would so increase the volume of business as to make the venture self-sustaining. Because of this, other publishers predicted disaster for the enterprise at once. Even to-day, some of the oldest American publishers declare that they do not see how genuine limp-leather volumes like these can be sold at so low a price.

Selling a Million Books a Year

Immediately upon their appearance, the demand for the books was so extraordinary that it could not be met. Department stores swamped the little business with orders for thousands of books, in some cases tens of thousands. Letters from readers poured in, inquiring when new titles would be issued, and within three months it was necessary to publish fifteen new books. This only increased the demand. Requests for new titles became so insistent that three months afterward thirty new books were published, making sixty titles in all. *Of these sixty volumes, close to one million copies were sold in little over a year.*

To-day it is a common thing in New York to see business men and women traveling on the subways or on trains to and from the suburbs, reading these little masterpieces, instead of newspapers. The judgment of the young publishers was justified. The masters who have inspired and charmed millions in the past still hold their own with the present-day best-sellers. The American public wants good books. It will read them more eagerly than it reads mediocre fiction.

What the Book-Lover Wants

Without doubt the success of the Little Leather Library, the name given to this series, has been due chiefly to the selection of titles. Some educational authorities acclaim it as the most excellent collection of masterpieces ever issued in so compact a form. Every one of them is complete and unabridged. They include not only the best work of the old masters, but the finest writing of many modern authors—English, French, Russian, American. They are works that a book-lover wants to have about him always, to read in spare moments during travel, or at home in the evening when nothing can quite so satisfy as an hour with a good poem, story, drama, or essay. The library now includes works of such authors as these:

G. Bernard Shaw
De Maupassant
Abraham Lincoln
Ivan Turgenev
Stevenson
Henrik Ibsen
Leo Tolstoy
Dickens
Dante
Elizabeth Browning
Lewis Carroll
Hans Andersen
Longfellow
Thoreau
Coleridge
William Morris
Prosper Merimee
Browning
Maeterlinck
J. M. Barrie
An Anthology of American verse, including the best poems of Bryant, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Holmes, Lowell, Whitman, Bret Harte, Lanier, Edwin Markham, Bliss Carman, Richard Hovey, Le Gallienne, and others.

Rudyard Kipling
Emerson
Conan Doyle
Oscar Wilde
Poe
Shakespeare
Washington Irving
Olive Schreiner
Alex. Dumas
W. S. Gilbert
Tennyson
Walt Whitman
Geo. Washington
Robert Burns
Thos. De Quincey
Victor Hugo

An Anthology of English verse, including the best poems of Michael Drayton, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Robt. Herrick, Milton, Collins, Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Moore, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Thos. Gray, Hood, Arnold, Tennyson, Browning, Rossetti, Swinburne, and others.

Complete Set Shipped Free for Examination

The publishers of the Little Leather Library have such confidence in the desire of the public to possess works of this character, and also in the ability of the public to discern unusual book values, that they ship free the complete set of sixty volumes to any person, for five days' examination. They do not require the payment of any money in advance. If the books do not meet the expectation of the buyer, they may be returned within five days after delivery.

With each set of sixty books, a handsome mahogany or quartered oak bookrack is given free. This is attractive enough to ornament any library table. The publishers are perfectly willing to stand the expense of shipping charges to points within the United States, to anyone desirous of seeing these books. If they are not wanted when they are seen, not the slightest hesitation may be felt in sending them back, within the time allowed for examination. It is only necessary to send your simple request to the Little Leather Library, 81 Mercantile Bldg., 23d St., New York, or for convenience, use the blank form below.—*Adv.*

Name.....

Address.....

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Little Leather Library, 81 Mercantile Bldg., 23d St., New York

Please send me the 60 Leather-Bound Books, prepaid. I will return them in 5 days or pay you **$1** down, and **$3** a month for **6** months, making **$19** in all.

For Canada and foreign countries, price is **$1** extra, plus duty charges.

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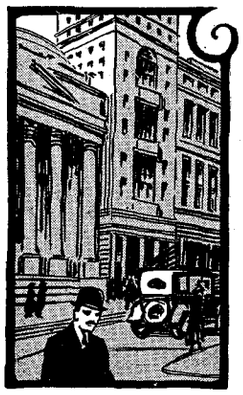
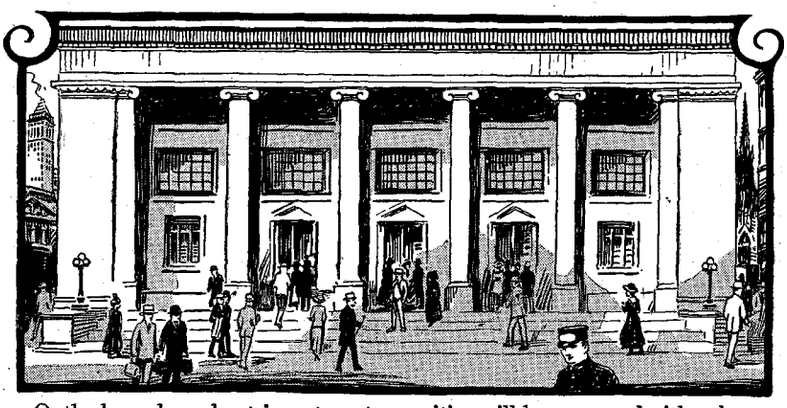
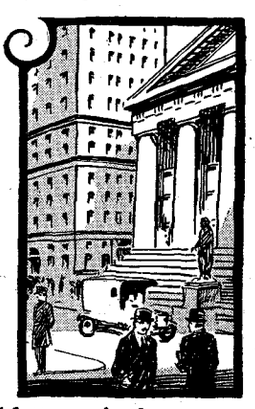
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT







All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

This Is Our Work

FULFILLING the vision of its founder, this institution serves and will continue to serve its double function in providing safe investments for the funds of the public and the upbuilding of this nation's permanent prosperity.

PROMOTING thrift, encouraging systematic accumulations, providing for such accumulations a form of investment unimpeachably conservative; and giving to each investor, large or small, a real, vital and profitable part in the material improving of the nation's great cities: This is our work.

WE will be pleased to honor requests by mail or in person for literature describing the sound 5½% first mortgage bonds we offer. Investors should ask for Circular No. A–705.

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 Incorporated 1905

NEW YORK 150 Broadway
CHICAGO Straus Building
DETROIT Penobscot Building
MINNEAPOLIS Loeb Arcade Building
CINCINNATI Mercantile Library Building
SAN FRANCISCO Crocker Building

35 years without loss to any investor

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THE STRENGTH OF THE FARM MORTGAGE

THE Eastern investor, accustomed to look at farming from an Eastern point of view, scarcely conceives of the magnitude of the farm mortgage business or of the groundwork on which it has been built.

No organized effort to approach Eastern investors is made by the farm mortgage companies. Possibly the farm mortgage does not need to go so far to find its friends. The majority of investors who buy bonds and stocks do not know how to approach the farm mortgage from an investment angle.

Yet there are two billion dollars invested in farm loans in the United States. The insurance companies alone hold seven hundred millions. Savings banks and estates are large holders. Then there is the occasional individual investor, very often the one farm mortgage buyer in his community. These institutions and these occasional investors demand safety of the highest order as a fundamental principle. They are content with five or six per cent and a security in which values do not fluctuate. First mortgages on farms meet with these essential requirements of conservative investment.

The census estimate places the value of our farms at thirty-five thousand millions, against which there are two thousand millions of loans outstanding. Most of these loans are made to the amount of less than half the value of the individual farms on which they are a lien.

THE PRECEDENT OF SAFETY

The custom and practice of the farm mortgage bankers in the pursuit of sound and safe investments have been largely determined by the fact that buyers of this form of investment have set but one standard. That standard has made necessary the establishment of high-grade banking organizations equipped to send men into plowed field and open meadow for the purpose of ascertaining the value of every acre on which a dollar is to be borrowed. When farm mortgage men speak of "territory" or "loaning field," they invariably have in mind basins and valleys, the soil, rainfall, and agronomy of a certain district, and they speak with authority based on actual contact and close study of a restricted area. In this they know the values to an exact figure. As one bond house knows its own bonds and another those in which it deals, so the farm mortgage banker knows of that loan which he recommends, not theoretically, but through investigation of the actual farm. This definite knowing is the essential part of the business. It is the part that requires the work of the main body of the organization. The selling of the loans to investors is a matter which takes care of itself. At this moment the complaint is that there are not enough mortgages to meet the requirements of a regular clientele, to say nothing of new business.

COMPARISON WITH FOREIGN LOANS

This condition contrasts strongly with the situation in foreign loans. About two billions in foreign government securities have been placed in the United States. This just about corresponds with the total amount of outstanding farm mortgages. Yet while farm mortgages are unavailable, the government bonds of England, France, Russia, Japan, and the Argentine are selling at prices which yield on the average a higher return. Without question, it is a good idea on the part of those who buy government bonds to invest also in domestic securities. Farm mortgages are a class possessing attractive investment features, more than comparable with municipal, railway, and public utility bonds of the same average yield.

INDIVIDUAL INDEPENDENCE OF FARM MORTGAGES

In the course of the discussion on the possible railway strike there have been made public some interesting figures as to how such a strike would affect vitally the interests of the man who holds a life insurance policy or who has a savings bank deposit. The assets of savings banks and life insurance companies largely consist of bonds and mortgages. The mortgages are giving our great financial institutions little concern. Each mortgage represents actual control of the security. The mortgage papers give the mortgagee the right to foreclose in default of payment either of interest or principal. But the defaulted bond invariably means a reorganization committee, a readjustment of capital and debt, and sometimes expensive litigation in the recovery of rights.

As an answer to the more favorable light thrown on the farm mortgage in this comparison, it might be said that any foreclosure proceedings involve legal expense, and that the security-holder is subject to these expenses in either case. The truth of such an assertion cannot be denied. But it is a point of pride with farm mortgage bankers to look after these matters at their own cost, and not only to protect the investor as to his security, but to save him the payment of all legal fees. The safest mortgage in the world might default, and in such a case the farm mortgage banker would not so much consider its failure a reflection on his judgment as he would a loss of interest or principal to his client a reflection on his integrity and good faith. Furthermore, mortgages are sold in some cases on the understanding that if during the course of a year the investor finds some aspect of the situation unsatisfactory, the original purchase may be replaced with another mortgage to meet the requirements.

Considering these provisions for the protection of the investor, and adding the service rendered by a farm mortgage banker in the examination of titles, the collection and remittance of interest, the supervision of insurance, and the responsibility for the payment of taxes, it is obvious that the investor receives a quota of investment value obtainable in few, if any, securities.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION

No small expectations are entertained by some investors as to the desirability of the new Federal Farm Land Debenture bonds, to be issued as instrumentalities of the United States Government under the Federal Farm Loan Act. These bonds are to be secured by deposit with one of twelve district banks of farm mortgages negotiated under Government supervision. The conclusion of farm mortgage bankers on the effect of this competition is that it will not change the custom and practice of the mortgage business in the old-established farming districts, but it will provide capital for those sections where money is scarce and interest

ESTABLISHED 1865

Investment Service

FOR fifty-one years PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & Co. have carefully adhered to the principles of conservative investments.

This cumulative experience in successful investment banking, combined with an efficient organization of trained experts, insures you a most dependable, specialized Investment Service.

When dealing through this firm you procure an investment which has undergone an exhaustive investigation, has been purchased outright by us before being offered to you, and which is safeguarded in every possible way.

It will be our pleasure to send you a list of Choice First Mortgage Securities upon established profitable properties, for long or short terms, in $1,000, $500 or $100 amounts, yielding 5% to 6%.

This company welcomes your correspondence or your call in reference to any investment matters.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1865)
10 South La Salle St.
Chicago

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Follow the Trend

The Trend of investors to public utility bonds is based on the nation-wide growth of utilities—due to the enormous increase in population which has amounted to over 100% in 35 years.

Peace and the business of Public Utility Companies are strongly associated with public welfare. Even in the past year, their earnings have shown a marked increase, due both to the increase in population and the upturn of business.

The Premier Peace Investment—which has also stood War tests—is to be found in the bonds of Companies supplying

Light Heat and Power

Public Utility Companies are showing remarkable progress and their bonds form a safe investment for the future.

We recommend the bonds of the Ohio Utilities Company and will be glad to send our illustrated booklet 24 on request.

P. W. Brooks & Co
Incorporated
115 Broadway, New York
Boston **Philadelphia**

DANFORTH
5% and 6%
FARM MORTGAGES

represent conservative loans on producing farms in the best farming districts of the United States.
Our list No. 58 describing some very attractive Offerings will be sent upon request.

A. G. DANFORTH & CO., Bankers
Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON **ILLINOIS**

A General Understanding

What is needed throughout the financial community is a general understanding of the international factors as affecting national prosperity.

You owe it to yourself to expend enough clear thinking to reach a firm conviction as to what the future holds in store. A Bulletin which we issued on November 14th is as timely now as it was then.

Send for Bulletin S-48
"A Long Look Ahead."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

The Strength of the Farm Mortgage (Continued)

rates are high. In other words, the Government's business will not be competitive in any strict sense, but will rather supplement the farm mortgage banking business, in that it will meet requirements in new territory where the farm mortgage banker does not feel that he can safely lend. While there may be some Federal Farm Land Debenture bonds issued in 1917, they will hardly be a factor in the farm mortgage market. How slow Government plans are in getting under way is indicated in the operations of the Land Bank of New York State. This bank has been established for several years, and has issued two or three small blocks of bonds. Yet the bond men in New York who know anything about the matter are few and far between. This is a commentary, not on their intelligence, but rather on the obscurity of the Land Bank of the State of New York.

The above is, however, a poor criterion. In New York they know too little of the great resources of the West, and they hesitate to proceed with their farm financing with intrepid and certain prospect of success. When the Government of the United States enters the farm mortgage business with $9,000,000, many unheard-of fields will be opened up. The significance of the thing is that every one has realized, even the politician, that the farms of the American continent contribute the major part of our National wealth, an amount in dollars exceeding beyond question either the proceeds or the value of service rendered in any other industry. It is not cheaper farm money but more farm money that can be utilized to advantage. The strength of the mortgage itself, under the supervision of the Government, certainly should be determined by the practices which have made the old-fashioned loan such a remarkably safe and satisfactory investment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. If consistent, would be pleased if you can give me information regarding the Pacific Gas and Electric Company 6 per cent accumulative preferred stock, and would like an expression as to its being an investment suitable for women to hold for the income. It is now selling for about 94.

For a good many years I have been a subscriber to The Outlook, and I think this is the first time that I have ever made a request of this character.

A. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company 6 per cent preferred is, in our judgment, reasonably certain, under normal conditions, to continue dividends at the present rate. The company itself owns its properties in fee, takes proper care of its maintenance and depreciation items, and appears to be in sound financial condition.

You understand, of course, that an investment in a preferred stock of this character would not be as conservative, all things considered, as an investment in the company's General and Refunding 5 per cent bonds. These bonds are secured by a direct lien on the properties, on which foreclosure proceedings can be instituted should any default occur either in principal or interest. If, however, dividends should be suspended on the preferred stock, the holder would have no recourse, for the reason that a stockholder must expect to share in the losses of the company just as he hopes to participate in the profits, when there are any.

For a preferred stock, however, we believe that the Pacific Gas and Electric issue, in which you are interested, will bear com-

Steel Stocks

Comparative tables showing capitalization, earnings, market prices and other pertinent data on the larger Steel Companies.

Copy "OS" on request.

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.

7 Wall St.
New York

5% ON GUARANTEED DEPOSITS

Interest payable annually on Time Certificates of deposit running from one to ten years. Deposits Guaranteed under the laws of South Dakota.

Write for leaflet explaining guarantee law and any other information desired. Non-resident deposits not taxed in South Dakota.

STATE BANK of WINFRED, Winfred, S. D.

BOND SALESMEN

find it almost impossible to sell other types of securities to the men or women who invest their funds in first

Farm Mortgages

And more thoughtful people are each day investing in these mortgages on substantial farms selected for them by experts in land values and agricultural conditions.

If you have surplus to invest, you would be interested in the service we are giving our many satisfied clients.

Write for "The Dairy Farm Mortgage."

Markham & May Company
Farm Mortgage Bankers
1226 First National Bank Bldg.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Questions and Answers (Continued)

parison with any stocks of similar character available in the market on the same basis.

Q. I would be glad to have your opinion as to the comparative value—as regards safety—of the securities named below for an investment of $20,000:

Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway General 4 per cent bonds.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Gold 4s.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Debenture 4s.
Central Pacific First 4s.
West Shore Guaranteed 4s.
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad General 4s.

A. These railway bonds are some of the best obligations of their respective systems, and they are without question safe and conservative from an investment standpoint. We should arrange them in the order of their respective merits, as follows:

Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé General 4s.
Baltimore and Ohio First 4s.
New York Central and Hudson River Debenture 4s.
Central Pacific First Refunding 4s.
West Shore First 4s.
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific General 4s.

In your consideration of these railway bonds you must appreciate that you are paying not only for a high degree of safety but a high degree of marketability as well. All of the above railway issues are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and are actively traded in from day to day. As a result of this factor of marketability you would obtain from an investment in these railway issues a net return considerably less than the return which you might expect from securities in which the factor of marketability is either negligible or in which it lies exclusively with the house of issue.

Q. I would be pleased to have you give me your opinion of the United Light and Railways Company 6 per cent notes, a holding company having gas and electric plants and street railways in Davenport, Iowa; Moline and Rock Island, Illinois; Chattanooga, Grand Rapids, and other places in the Central West.

They are secured by first and refunding 5 per cent bonds of the same company at the ratio of about 75 per cent bonds to 100 notes. They have, however, many underlying issues of bonds and stocks, and their business is hard to understand in regard to the securities they have out.

A. The United Light and Railways Company 6 per cent notes, maturing in 1918 and 1920, are, in our judgment, safe and conservative.

These notes enjoy a good market in New York around 101 and interest, and the First and Refunding 5 per cent bonds, which are deposited to secure the notes, are now selling around 90 and interest. A block of these bonds was originally sold to the public in 1911 at 92½ and interest. An issue of $1,500,000 6 per cent Debentures has only recently been offered at 99 and interest. These Debentures are convertible into stock, and are in all respects junior to the Trust and Refunding 5 per cent bonds. All the securities of the United Light and Railways Company are well regarded.

While we are, as a rule, very careful about recommending the securities of holding companies, we do not believe that you would make a mistake in investing in the note issue concerning which you make inquiry.

Free Booklets for Investors

The present era of prosperity has brought a steadily increasing number of investors and a country-wide campaign of thrift. The leading investment bankers are publishing booklets and literature which are full of information to prospective investors. The following is a selected list of booklets which may be obtained by writing the

"A NEW PLAN BY OLD INTERESTS."

A Method of Distributing among Moderate (and wide-awake Small) Investors the

Important Profits of Legitimate Timber Investments in Selected Regions, Under "Iron-Clad" Conditions

Many of the most substantial fortunes of today are rooted in timber investments of past years. The similar opportunities of today are less frequent, but when they do occur they are as remarkable as they are unusual. They are sure to be due to some unforeseen concurrence of events which force the owner of timber of the highest potential value to sacrifice his holdings for ready cash.

It is usual for owners in such cases to present their needs to the James D. Lacey Timber Co., who are thereby enabled by their resources and prestige not only to relieve with cash the needs of the seller (on whatsoever scale) but also to thus acquire for the profit of their clients various tracts and timber rights at figures below their value.

Our appraisal of such forced offerings is rendered prompt and accurate by reference to the International Timber Record Files of James D. Lacey & Co., which have been the standard basis of determination of timber values among most large banks for years.

Our facilities for re-sale of the timber, at attractive profits, are unequaled. At the suggestion of many minor investors we have arranged a MOST INTERESTING FORM OF INVESTMENT, ENTIRELY NEW in our field, which we nominate

LACEY Profit-Sharing Bonds

They extend to a public wider than our usual clientele the exact advantages (and all of them) which heretofore have accrued to the initiated few. It is our belief that they will be genuinely appreciated by many cautious investors who are indifferent to conventional offerings. The legitimate expectations are identical with those which in 37 years of business have governed similar transactions on a large scale of individual investment by the customers of James D. Lacey & Co.

We respectfully refer those unacquainted with the meaning of the name of Lacey in timber finance, to any prominent lumberman or timber-owner in this country, and to any bank anywhere which has ever given attention to lumber and timber securities.

You have read about the status, prospects and limitations of lumber at this date. Everything WOOD is a value rapidly and automatically enhancing. There never will be timber purchasing opportunities equaling the few which now, from time to time, become available. Some now in our control compare well with the more notable profit yielders of the past. (We pay no attention to properties ordinarily offered for public sale.)

WE HAVE A BOOKLET ABOUT THE EXCEPTIONS AND THE NEW PLAN. YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON LETTERHEAD OR CARD WILL EVIDENCE YOUR ALERT AND INTELLIGENT INTEREST AND WILL IMPLY NO OBLIGATION WHATEVER.

ASK US FOR THE FACTS ABOUT ISSUE T-214

JAMES D. LACEY TIMBER CO.

332 South Michigan Avenue Chicago

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Preferred Stocks
of
Industrial Corporations

In times of great Industrial prosperity the best grade of such shares attract investment funds because of—

1. **Safety of the principal involved.**
2. **Wide margin of excess profits over dividend requirements.**
3. **Practical certainty of continuous dividend payments.**
4. **Liberal yield on the investment.**

First consideration should be given to the stocks of corporations whose future will be favorably influenced by Peace, rather than War. An analysis of attractive shares in this group sent by requesting Circular P-11.

MICHAELIS & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

First Farm Mortgages

E J L Co

After 33 years of experience we know what constitutes a safe First Farm Mortgage. Our mortgages therefore are of the safe, dependable kind. If you want the best, investigate. Send for booklet "S" and current offerings.

We're Right on the Ground

ESTABLISHED 1883 **E. J. LANDER & CO.**
GRAND FORKS NORTH DAKOTA
Capital and Surplus One Half Million Dollars

OREGON FARM MORTGAGES
The safest possible investment. Illus. booklet tells why. Write for it and for list and plats of current loans. We know our field.
CRONAN MORTGAGE COMPANY 906-11 Spalding Bldg. Portland, Oregon
6% NET

Choice Net Investments
Personally Investigated and Recommended

In the heart of the best part of the Park Avenue section, a very fine new apartment house is offered for sale at a price which will show a net return of over 10 per cent.

Occupies a corner. Enjoys unusual light.

The building was entirely rented from the plans before the middle of last March, although it was not finished until October.

The apartments are most desirable. Leases run three and five years.

The gross rental is over $68,000. The operating expenses, including taxes, interest on mortgages, purchase of supplies, etc., are about $38,000, leaving a net return of $30,000.

This property can be bought for something in the neighborhood of $300,000, subject to the first mortgage.

The particulars of this and other choice investments yielding higher net returns than is possible from other equally safe securities will be furnished on request.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue, New York
Telephone Murray Hill 6200

Free Booklets for Investors (Continued)

investment houses issuing them and mentioning The Outlook, or by writing direct to the Financial Editor of The Outlook.

S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago, have issued some new literature of much value to investors. This includes the Straus Investors Magazine, a monthly financial publication written in popular vein, and the booklet, The Oldest Safe Investment, which traces the genealogy of first mortgage serial real estate bonds back to the ancient Babylonians, and pictures the oldest mortgage investment loan, dated about 430 B.C. S. W. Straus & Co. will send this literature to any investor on application.

February Investment List offers carefully selected securities suitable for conservative investors. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Established 1865. 10 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

Merrill, Lynch & Co., 7 Wall St., New York, have prepared a statement and comparative tables on steel stocks, which will be sent upon request.

John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, have issued a Bulletin entitled "A Long Look Ahead," which gives a forecast of future conditions as affected by international factors. Free upon request.

The Preferred Stocks of industrial corporations are now attracting very favorable attention from investors. An analysis of attractive shares in this group will be sent by Michaelis & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, upon request for Circular P-11.

Write Slattery & Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York, for current issue of their fortnightly publication, *Investment Opportunities*, which describes many sound and attractive investments. Ask for 38-O. T., including booklet explaining *The Twenty Payment Plan*.

The James D. Lacey Timber Company, 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, have a new plan for securing to moderate investors substantial profits from legitimate timber investments. Ask for Booklet T-214.

Markham & May Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are specialists in Wisconsin Dairy Farm Mortgages and are the only Farm Mortgage Bankers advertising these loans Nationally. Wisconsin, the greatest Dairy Farm State in the Union, produces $100,000,000 of dairy wealth per annum. The Outlook will be glad to send to any one interested a brochure just published, entitled "The Dairy Farm Mortgage."

Choice investments in New York real estate are now being offered by Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Ave., New York.

A market letter describing public utility stocks is now ready for distribution by Messrs. Williams, Troth & Coleman, 60 Wall Street, New York.

A circular describing plain, old-fashioned farm mortgages, yielding 5 per cent and 6 per cent, has just been issued by A. G. Danforth & Co., Washington, Illinois. Write for List No. 58.

E. J. Lander & Co., of Grand Forks, North Dakota, dealers in First Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Bonds, have just issued a little pamphlet, "After a Third of a Century," setting forth their experiences and methods after having been engaged in business for a third of a century. The booklet is offered free to investors. Write for it.

The State Bank of Winfred, Winfred, South Dakota, offers 5 per cent annually on Time Certificates of deposit.

Georgia Farm Mortgages yielding 5½ to 6 per cent are now offered by Sessions Loan and Trust Company, Drawer 6, Marietta, Georgia.

Street improvement bonds yielding 7 per cent are being offered by the Oakland Street Improvement Bond Company, Oakland, California. Write for Circular O-8, "Seasoned California Street Improvement Bonds."

Many discriminating investors are placing a portion of their funds in safe farm mortgages. The Cronan Mortgage Company, 909 Spaulding Building, Portland, Oregon, will send their booklet, "First Mortgages on Oregon Farms," upon request.

The Endowment Committee of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., is offering Annuity Bonds which will prove attractive to people wishing to secure a safe, liberal income and have their money perpetually at work in a good cause.

6% NET For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 711
$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.
PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

A Decidedly Attractive Investment
Cities Service
Preferred Stock
To yield about 6¼%
Dividends Monthly
Enhancement possibilities
Always Marketable
Orders in one share upwards executed
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Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 WALL ST., NEW YORK
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Direct Wire to Columbus & Philadelphia Markets

STOCK BONUSES 60% TO 300%

It is generally believed that three of the big Standard Oil subsidiary companies will shortly ratify increases in their capitalization, which will give shareholders stock bonuses ranging from 60% to 300%.

And there are six more of the Standard Oils which have accumulated sufficient surpluses to justify nearby distribution of large dividends to stockholders.

The nine subsidiaries in question, along with general information covering the Standard Oils, are listed in our fortnightly publication

"Investment Opportunities"

Anyone who is interested in increasing the earning power of his surplus funds should regularly receive this valuable publication. It will be sent **without charge**, begining with current issue, upon request for **38-OT**, including booklet detailing

"The Twenty Payment Plan"

SLATTERY & CO.
(Incorporated)
Investment Securities
(Established 1908)
40 Exchange Place New York

5½%-6% With cotton selling at top figures and the value of cash crops greatly increased, our GEORGIA FARM MORTGAGES are more desirable than ever,—and we have handled this form of investment for 29 years without a loss. Write for details.
SESSIONS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
Drawer 6 Marietta Ga.
SESSIONS·STANDS·FOR·SAFETY

7% **BONDS ISSUED BY CITIES OF CALIFORNIA**
For the Improvement of Streets
Write for Circular O-8 and Prices
OAKLAND STREET IMPROVEMENT BOND CO.
Oakland, Calif.

After 50—Bonds
Sure Life Income, 6% to 9%

The Annuity Bonds of Peddie Institute offer this safe investment for people who wish to make definite provision for old age.

The interest is payable semi-annually. Purchased at any age between 50 and 60, the income is from 6% to 7% for life; between 60 and 70, 7% to 8%; between 70 and 80, 8% to 9%.

To people wishing to devote their money to the furthering of a great work after they are gone while they receive the income during life, the advantages are apparent.

The income is definite, regular, generous and guaranteed by a reliable Trust Company. The uncertainties of administration are avoided. There can be no will contests, no worry about reinvestments or declining securities. There is no inheritance tax. The proceeds after the buyer's death will work perpetually to extend the usefulness of a school which for over fifty years has been doing a grand work in the true education and development of boys. School's tangible property now in excess of $500,000.

Bond purchasers may direct application of funds to either of three uses—Building and Equipment, General Endowment, or Founding of Scholarships. Address

ENDOWMENT COMMITTEE **Peddie Institute**
Box 1-E, Hightstown, N. J.

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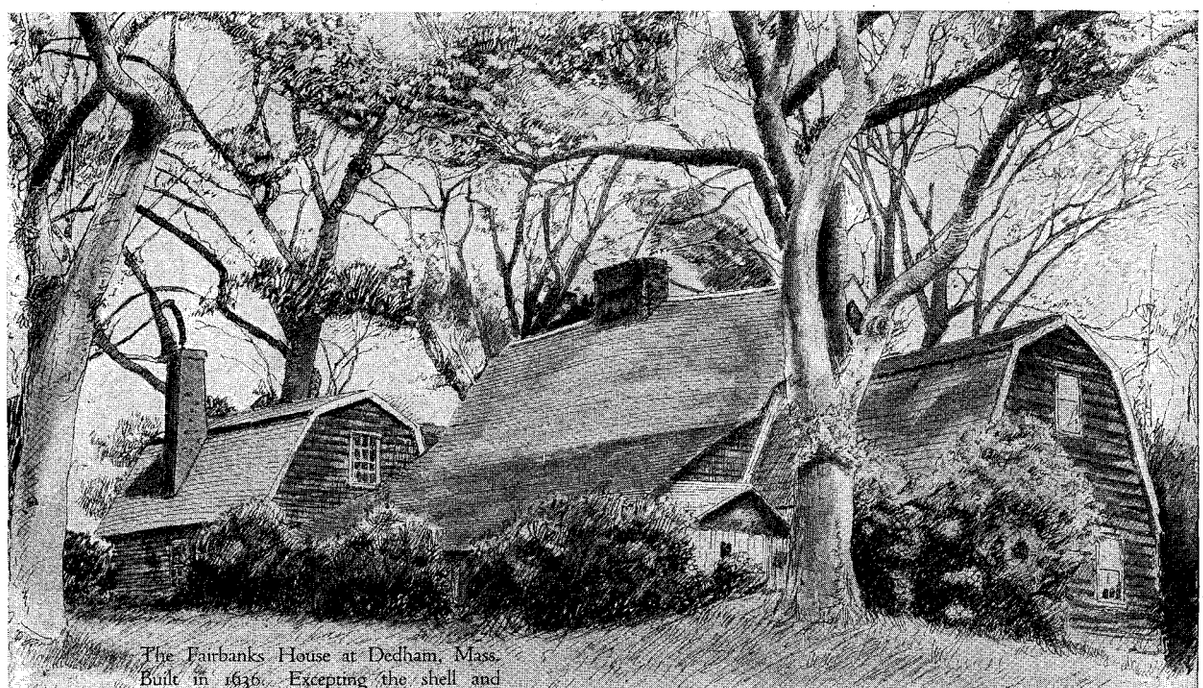

The Fairbanks House at Dedham, Mass. Built in 1636. Excepting the shell and adobe houses of Florida and California, the oldest house now standing in America.

281 Years Old—and Still a Comfortable Home

For nearly three centuries this unpainted house has stood exposed to the weather. Continuously occupied and still almost perfectly preserved, it offers convincing proof of the enduring qualities of

WHITE PINE

Ever since the Pilgrims landed, White Pine has been universally recognized as the wood preferred above all others in home-building. And figuring value in terms of service, it is the most *economical.*

White Pine does not shrink, swell, crack, twist, warp or rot; and once in place it "stays put," after years of exposure, even in the closest fitting mitres and in delicate mouldings and carvings. It takes paints and stains perfectly.

Investigation of the merits of White Pine will well repay anyone seeking a wise choice of building materials.

Send today for our free booklet, "WHITE PINE IN HOME-BUILDING." It is beautifully illustrated and full of valuable information and suggestions on home-building. If there are children in your home, send also for "The Helen Speer Book of Children's White Pine Toys and Furniture," a fascinating plan book, from which a child may build its own toys and toy furniture.

WHITE PINE BUREAU,
1225 MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Representing
The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and The Associated White Pine Manufacturers of Idaho

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CUBA—GEORGIA

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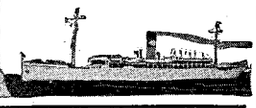

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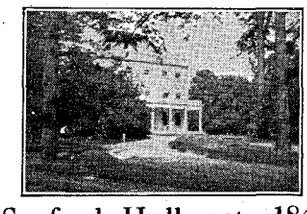

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TRAINED nurse as companion or care of semi-invalid. Tactful and willing. Will travel. Excellent references. 4,507, Outlook.

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WANTED—Position chief counselor girls' camp. Successful experience. Best references. 4,571, Outlook.

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Headache	Torpid Liver
Sleeplessness	Mal-assimilation

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BY THE WAY

"I earnestly wish that the conventions of architects here in America would be so shaped as to include a widespread use of the bison's head," says Mr. Roosevelt in a letter to the American Institute of Architects. And, with characteristic incisiveness, Mr. Roosevelt makes an application: "In a case like that of the New York Public Library there would be advantage from every standpoint in substituting two complete bisons' figures for the preposterous lions, apparently in the preliminary stages of epilepsy, which now front on and disgrace Fifth Avenue."

Complaints are often heard in America that the children do not go to church or Sunday-school. This difficulty is not met with in Wales, apparently, but there the church-goers have troubles of their own. The "Christian World," of London, publishes a criticism from a Welsh professor who is quoted as saying that the Nonconformist chapels are "wrongly built, for it is absolutely impossible to worship God in them in spirit and in truth when they have huge galleries crammed with children without any one to look after them and the whole place charged with irreverence." When the children do go to church, as in Wales, it seems that something ought to be done for them.

The first Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, February 8–15, 1917. Aeroplanes, motors, and accessories will, it is stated, occupy three floors of this large exhibition building.

"Stonewall" Jackson, according to a recent biography by his nephew, T. J. Arnold, was one of the few men who could intimidate a dog by looking him in the eye. "I knew the reputation of the dog was bad," says the author (then a small boy). "My uncle told me to keep close to him. The dog came bounding directly toward us; he was very ferocious in appearance. When within about thirty feet, he stopped suddenly, turned and ran from us, completely cowed and scared. My uncle told me he looked the dog steadily in the eye. It made a deep impression upon my mind at the time."

General Jackson, it is stated, with characteristic modesty disclaimed any right of his own to the sobriquet "Stonewall." That name, he said, "belongs to the brigade and not to me. The men of that brigade will some day be proud to say to their children, 'I was one of the Stonewall Brigade.'" But history has indissolubly linked the name with the man whom it so aptly characterized.

Corporal Jones, of England, soldier and golfer, recently returned from Flanders after losing his right leg. He played a round on the Chiselhurst course, balancing himself on his one leg, and returned the fine total of 70. The record for the course was 61—made in former days by Jones himself.

A picture used in Max Eastman's book on "Journalism versus Art" illustrates the author's point that an artist has a right to exaggerate unnaturally to produce an effect—*e. g.*, he may make hands look like mittens to show a tired man's fatigue at the end of a dirty day's work. The same picture also shows effectively the temperamental unrest of the "female of the species." "Gorry!" says the exhausted toiler as he sinks into a chair, "I'm tired!" "There you go," retorts his partner, the sturdy household laborer; "you're tired! Here I be standin' over a hot stove all day, an' you workin' in a nice cool sewer!"

A single-comb Ancona hen in the Poultry Show in New York City, which the owner claims to be the best laying hen in the country, has an interesting history. It was hatched at a county fair in Ohio, was sold as a chick for thirty-two cents, soon gained a reputation as a layer, and was bought back again for $150 by the original owner! This hen has, it is stated, in 330 days laid 306 eggs.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, physical director at Yale University, spoke recently of some aspects of football as follows: "The dangers to football's position in American universities do not come from criticisms of it as a game. The danger comes from the evident truth that American universities are gradually ceasing to regard it as a game. The fault is not with football, but in the way it is taught and practiced. So much expenditure of strength and thought on football is demanded of players . . . that very few of them have energy left for their college studies."

The late Richard Watson Gilder was a man of the world as well as a poet. He knew what the world was interested in, and, as the editor of the "Century," wanted it for that magazine. In a letter to his friend Edmund Gosse he wrote: "I would rather have one article by Grant on a battle won by him, I would rather read it—print it—publish it—than twenty articles by Daudet on Mistral. And yet I know all the Provençals. . . . Provence, Avignon—they are among the magic words for me. But heavens! a great world, changing, heroic events told by the hero of it!" This was at the time when the "Century" was publishing its memorable articles on the Civil War.

"Photo Play" says that the movies are the worst foe of the saloon. They give an opportunity for wholesome amusement and relaxation of an evening at far less cost than the price of the drinks that a man will pay if he spends an evening in a saloon. An attempt of Chicago saloons to establish picture shows as a free attraction has been frustrated, "Photo Play" says.

Almost every employer is at times confronted with the request to give a worthless worker a recommendation. The temptation to be more than just in such a case is one that is difficult to resist. A humorist, confronted with this problem in the case of his gardener who took "rake-offs," wrote the following recommendation for the sake of the man's family:

> I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years, and that during that time he got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed.

This sort of a letter, says the "Rural New Yorker," which quotes it, is about as useful as the ordinary recommendation that an employer writes. Real information about an applicant can often be obtained from a former employer, however, by a courteous inquiry on the telephone.

A subscriber writes, apropos of a paragraph in this department about the origin of the "snake dance," that he remembers the dance as a feature of the annual spring celebration commemorating Yale's long defunct and almost mythical society, Omega Lambda Chi, in 1891. It was even then, he says, no new thing. Who will now antedate our correspondent as a witness of this graceful terpsichorean circumambulation?

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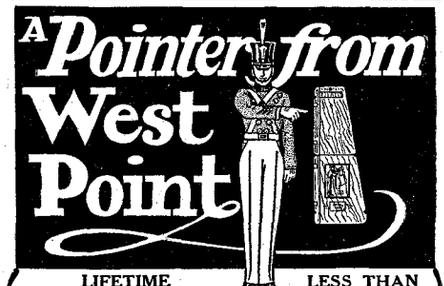

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Fold the HEATLESS press with trousers in it, in suitcase, closet, over back of chair—ANYWHERE! Your trousers last 50% longer.

Cut Out Tailor's Bills Takes one minute to put trousers in Heatless Press. Automatically ready in the morning. The press pays for itself the first month in tailor's bills saved.

Try It—At Our Risk At your dealers or mail the coupon. One dealer sells 36,000. Dealers, write at once.

MONEY BACK COUPON GUARANTEE

Auto Vacuum Freezer Co. (Trouser Press Dept.), 39 W. B'way, N. Y. City

Enclosed find $1, for which please send me postpaid one Leahey's HEATLESS Trouser Press. If at the end of 10 days I do not wish to keep it, I will return it to you and you will return my dollar.

Name.....

Address.....

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